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Barteldes
SEEDS

U. S. Department of Agriculture
MAR 25 1937

1937

70th

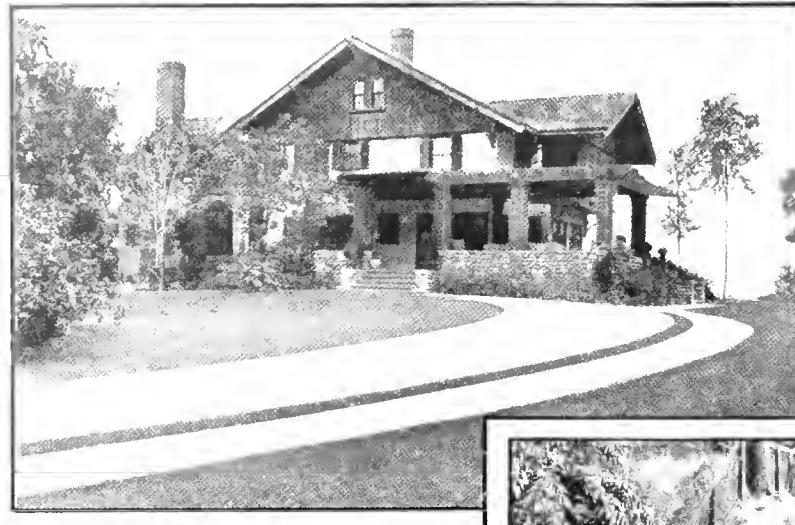
year



Early Scarlet Globe

Sold for 66 Years Direct to Growers

NOW Distributed Exclusively Through Authorized Dealers



The Charm
of a
Beautiful Lawn

LAWN

Barteldes
SEEDS

GRASS

When you make a lawn you expect to enjoy it for years to come, so do the job right and you will be amply repaid for your trouble.

There are three requisites for a good lawn. First, a good depth of rich and well drained soil. Second, a sufficient amount of food for the grass. Third, a liberal sowing of good clean seed bought from a reliable company, and the seed should be of a variety adapted to your climate.

SELECT YOUR GRASS SEED FROM THESE TIME TRIED VARIETIES

Kentucky Blue Grass—Always reliable. The standard grass seed in America for lawns and pastures. One pound should be sown for every 150 square feet, or for every plot 10 by 15 feet. Sow 30 pounds to the acre for pasture.

Sunflower Lawn Mixture—Made up principally of Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover with some other grasses which will grow rapidly and make a showing quickly. However, the other grasses will soon be driven out by the Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover and the combination of these two insures a perfect lawn.

Quick Green Lawn Grass—A fine mixture of Kentucky Blue, Meadow Fescue and White Clover. Makes a fine showing very quickly and makes a good permanent lawn. One pound to a plot 10 by 12 feet.

Shady Nook Mixture—A mixture of fine grasses which will do well in the shade. Eliminate those bare spots north of the house and under trees by using Shady Nook. One pound to every plot 10 by 20 feet.

Creeping Bent—The best grass for putting greens. Spreads by means of runners and forms a heavy turf which smothers dandelions, crab grass and other weeds. Also used for lawns. Plant one pound to 450 square feet.

Seaside Bent—Makes a splendid lawn of bright green color. Forms a thick, dense turf, and keeps out dandelions and other weeds admirably. Also fine to use in thickening up old lawns. Plant same amount as Creeping Bent. Is proving itself to be especially adapted to Middle Western conditions.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR PRICES



70 --- YEARS OF SEED SERVICE --- 70

What better guarantee of Good Seeds could we offer you than the above statement?

Visualize, if you can, the number of home gardeners, professional gardeners, farmers and housewives who have been growing vegetables, farm crops and flowers from Barteldes seeds during the past SEVENTY YEARS.

Flowers grown from Barteldes seeds graced the tables of the pioneers of the Middle-West, way back in 1867. These pioneers were perhaps the great-grandmothers of some of you.

As a dealer, I am pleased to offer such well known and reliable seeds in my store.

Come in soon while the stocks are complete.



Grow Your Own Food

More and more people are planting bigger and better vegetable gardens every year of Barteldes seeds. Fresh vegetables taste better and save on your grocery bill.

Your Flower Garden

You will find all standard varieties of flowers, as well as many new ones, illustrated and described in these pages. And they are dependable.

New Vegetables

The Barteldes Cucumber

Winner of the "Award of Merit" in the All American Selections of Vegetables for 1934

DESCRIPTION: The Barteldes Cucumber is a fine white spine variety, smooth dark green wax-like outer skin, crisp white flesh. Size 10 to 12 inches long by 3 inches thick. Particularly valuable to the shipper and market gardener because it keeps its color and fresh appearance long after it is picked. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

BROCCOLI

Italian Green Sprouting

A distinct variety for the home garden. Plant forms a central head, fairly compact cluster of flower buds resembling cauliflower except that it is green in color. Center head can be cut about sixty days after planting and smaller heads on side branches throughout the summer. Delicious and healthful. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; 1 lb., \$3.50.



California Wonder

Turnip Broccoli

This new vegetable or "green" is of the sprouting Broccoli type, except that it bears no central head, only small buds on leafy branches. Branches are cut from main stem leaves and stems and small heads are cooked together as a "green." Delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; 1 lb., \$3.50.

SPINACH

Giant Nobel or Gaudry

A heavy yielder, a fast grower, and produces the largest spinach. The leaves are very large, thick, broad, slightly crumpled. Arrow-shaped with a rounded top, are medium green in color, very crisp and tender.

Remains in good condition for a long time and is highly recommended for both the home garden and the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

SHOGOIN Foliage Turnip

A Japanese variety used both as a turnip and greens. Bright green leaves, sweet, tender, globular, white turnip. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1 lb., 75c.

Barteldes Early Grano Onion

An early Sweet Spanish maturing about thirty days earlier than the Riverside Sweet Spanish. Heavy yielder, good shipper, and very sweet and mild in flavor. See page 13 for further description. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; oz., 60c.

PEPPER

California Wonder

This new introduction of sweet pepper has strong, thick walls which are crisp and juicy. Similar to the Chinese Giant, but considered superior because of the thick walls, and is larger. Fruits are about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.



Table Queen

Table Queen SQUASH

Also called Acorn and Des Moines. A small squash, 6 to 8 inches long by 3 inches in diameter. Shaped somewhat like an acorn with sides scalloped. Color of rind deep green, turning to orange when ripening. Matures early and is very prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

BREAK O'DAY *wilt Resistant* TOMATO

A cross between Marglobe and Earliana. Similar to Marglobe but about a week earlier. Promises to be very popular. Try a few this year. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c.

OXHEART

Bears extremely large purple fruit shaped like an oxheart. A new flavor in vegetables you are sure to like. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c.

LOVELY NEW ANNUALS



Gleam Hybrids

GOLDEN GLEAM—Golden Gleam is maintaining its position as the best known and most popular novelty of the past two seasons, becoming more popular as time goes on. Flowers are large, double, sweet scented, of brilliant golden yellow, and borne on large stems well above the bright green foliage of the dwarf, bushy plants. They are ideal for any garden. Pkt., 10c.

Marigold Guinea Gold

A distinct type of graceful pyramidal habit. Guinea Gold produces a compact plant literally covered with blossoms often measuring 2½ inches across that somewhat resemble a large carnation. The color is a brilliant golden orange, and quite free from the usual Marigold odor. Height 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

New Zinnia Fantasy

This new and strikingly attractive Zinnia received an Award of Merit in the All American Flower Selections for 1935. Some are of the opinion that it is the most striking Flower Novelty for 1935. The medium size chrysanthemum-like flowers are composed of shaggy ray-like petals that are borne on long stems. They come only in mixture, but cover a wide range of color from the brightest red and orange to the popular pastel shades of pink and cream. Height 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.



Klondyke Cosmos—Orange Flare

Klondyke Cosmos

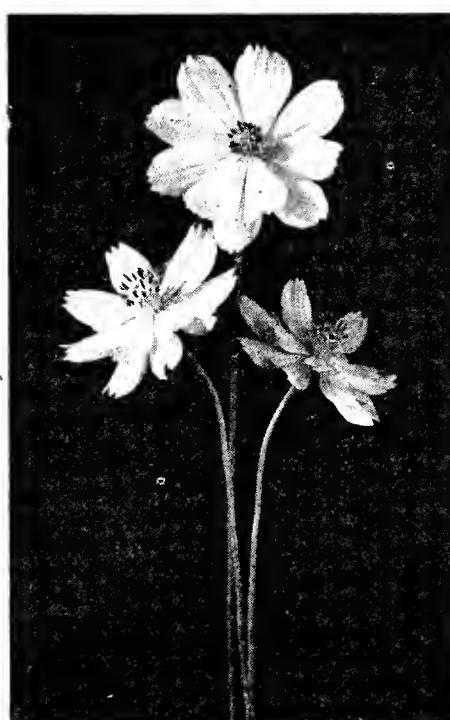
Orange Flare

While not a new variety, Orange Flare received a gold medal in the All American Flower Selection for 1935. It is an early flowering strain of Klondyke, with the same vivid orange color, but the attractive light green foliage is less abundant. Blooms in less than four months from seed, and the plants grow about 3 feet high, and when in full bloom, are a mass of color. The stems are long and wiry, and well adapted for cutting. Pkt., 10c.

NASTURTIUMS

SCARLET GLEAM—Intensely dazzling in color, delightfully sweet scented, superior in type, extra large flowered, should be a leader this season. Petals are plain, but deep throated, and almost twice the size of ordinary nasturtiums. The doubleness is caused by an overlapping of small petals toward the center. Pkt., 10c.

GLEAM HYBRIDS—A sensational, new double sweet-scented Nasturtium. The flowers are fine, large, well formed, and practically 100% double. Plants are semi-dwarf with short runners from well-rounded bushes. Stems are long and bear the flowers well above the foliage. Color ranges from cream yellow to scarlet and deep maroon, with some spotted varieties. Pkt., 10c.



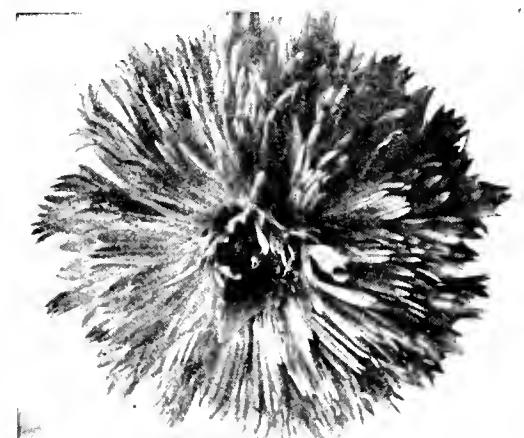
A New Aster from Italy

AURORA GOLDEN QUEEN—A new variety, recently developed in Italy. The center of the flower is a clear lemon yellow with outside petals of lilac. A flower of gorgeous beauty and one you will be proud to have in your garden. Pkt., 10c.

Calendula

Orange Shaggy

A new and distinct Calendula—and a Gold Medal winner in the All American Flower Selection for 1935. The flowers have long, deeply fringed laciniate petals, which gives them a shaggy appearance. The color is deep orange, with a light orange center, producing a pleasing two-tone effect. The most graceful and unique Calendula yet introduced. Height 15 inches. Pkt., 10c.



Calendula Orange Shaggy

• • ARTICHOKE • •



Large Green Globe

60c per oz.; \$2.00 per 1/4 lb.; \$6.00 per lb.

How to Prepare

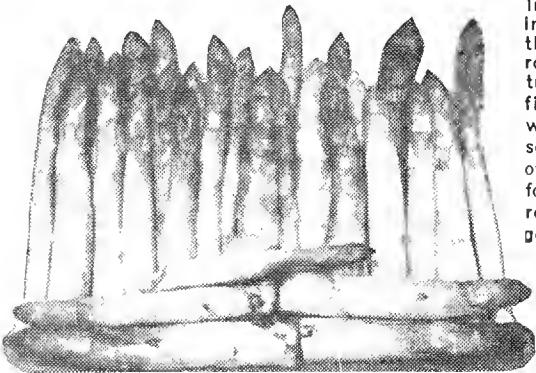
Edible parts are base of flower head and midribs of large blanched leaves; latter are called chards. The flower head scales must be cut when young and tender, are generally eaten raw, but may be boiled and served as salad, or cooked and eaten like asparagus.

Large Green Globe The flower heads are globular or somewhat elongated. Scales are green shading to purple. Do not mistake this for the Jerusalem Artichoke which is a distinct variety used for stock feed only.

All Pkts. on This Page
5c Each



CULTURE—Asparagus, which is one of our earliest spring vegetables, is also one of the most widely appreciated and extensively cultivated. Can be grown in any soil which is not too wet. Seed should be sown in March or April, in rows 14 inches apart, and lightly covered with a layer of soil $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep. When the seed is up they should be thinned out. Prepare permanent bed by digging a trench 18 inches wide and 20 inches deep. Fill one-third full with well rotted manure and tramp it down. Half fill remaining space with good soil, and set the root clumps of the Asparagus, one foot apart. Cover roots to surface with good soil. The stocks should not be cut until a year after planting and then but lightly. Full harvest may be taken after this.



Martha Washington

Martha Washington A sister of the Mary Washington, but more vigorous, on account of being bred to resist rust disease. It is very productive and is most uniform in type. Shoots are very large, of extra good quality, rich green color tinted with purple at tips. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

Mary Washington Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

Columbian Mammoth White A favorite with some growers on account of the large light colored shoots. Needs no artificial blanching. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

1 Year Old. We can furnish Washington roots at—
25c per dozen; \$1.25 per 100.

[Four]

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

15c per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 25c per lb.

CULTURE—Bush Beans are planted in rows 24 to 30 inches apart $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep; thin out to 3 or 4 inches between each bean. Cultivate the soil frequently, but never while the foliage is wet.

The Dwarf Limas are only partly dwarf and should be given more space than the Green and Wax Beans. Put the seed in edgewise with the eye down, and if possible avoid planting within two or three days of rain.

Pole or runner beans are usually planted in specially prepared hills, 3 to 4 feet apart, and supported on poles or stakes with cross pieces.

Pole Limas should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm.

Stringless Black Valentine Seed color black, shape long and slim, pods half round to round, slightly curved, absolutely stringless. This bean is prolific, matures in about 50 days, is hardy and heat resisting. Vines 16 to 18 inches.

Stringless Red Valentine Takes a few days longer for maturity than the Black Valentine. Color of seed is red mottled. Height 14 to 15 inches, pods about 4 inches long, almost round, somewhat curved and stringless. Very good for home garden or shipping.

Tennessee Green Pod Matures in from 52 to 55 days. Pods are stringy, flat, broad, almost straight, about 7 to 9 inches in length. Color of seed yellowish brown. Height of vine 12 to 14 inches.

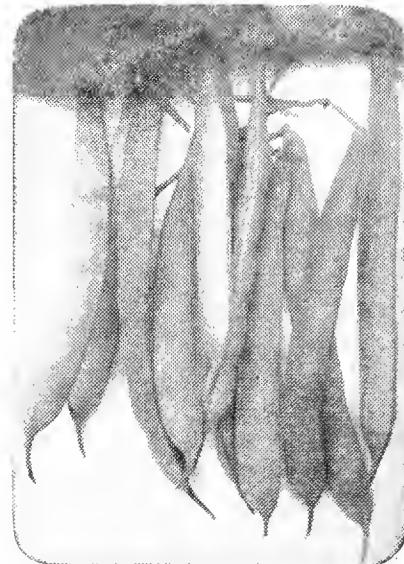
Giant Stringless Green Pod Valentine

Comes into bearing about 65 days after planting and continues to bear for about a month. Plants are large, spreading and exceedingly productive. Pods are stringless and brittle in all stages; very desirable for home use and for the market.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod Very popular and widely grown. Pods are somewhat variable in size, about 5 inches long, generally more or less scimitar curved, extremely brittle, absolutely stringless, usually contain six seeds very crowded in pod.

Extra Early Red Valentine Very prolific; used extensively for canning and pickling. Bright green in color, curved with a crease in back and very crisp and tender.

Tendergreen All American Award of Merit 1933. New and distinct green podded bush bean of very high quality. Pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, absolutely stringless and fibreless, fleshy, nearly straight, and round. Dry seed is brownish-black mottled tan.



Bountiful

Bountiful The plant is vigorous, very productive and resistant to rust and other diseases. The immense pods are of rich green color, 6 to 7 inches long, thick, broad, uniform in shape, solid, stringless, but slightly fibrous, and make excellent snap beans.

Full Measure New variety, yet it has just been recognized as one of the most desirable beans grown. They are absolutely stringless. The texture of the pod never grows coarse, but remains tender and meaty until the bean is fully matured and ready to shell. Superior to Burpee's Stringless.

WAX BUSH BEANS

15c per 1/2 lb.; 25c per lb.

Improved Golden Wax

Plants are small, compact, erect, and very prolific. Pods are borne well off the ground which prevents rust and rot, are of golden yellow color, brittle, fleshy and solid with wax-like texture, and are ready to pick in 45 days after planting. A good shell bean for winter use.

Round Pod Kidney Wax

Also called Brittle Wax. This is the best yellow wax bean on the market. Absolutely stringless. The plants make a strong growth and are very productive.

Pencil Pod Black Wax

Plant grows about 15 inches high, very productive, with straight pods about 6 or 7 inches long, light golden yellow color, round, meaty, and deeply creasebacked, extremely brittle, without fiber and of excellent quality.

Sure Crop Wax

Flat pods are clear amber yellow 6 to 7 in. long and entirely stringless at all stages of development. Very meaty and sweet. Classed as an early variety.

Sure Crop



1 lb., 25c.

Still Lower Prices on Larger Quantities.

BUSH TYPE

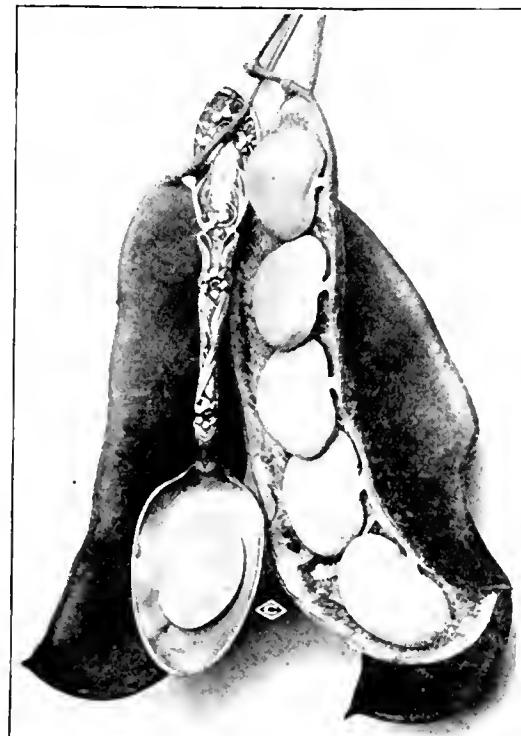
Burpee's Bush

Lima Plant large, thick stemmed, about 20 inches high, with occasional runners. Shell pods, dark green, of smooth surface moderately curved, flat, uniform in size, very large for dwarf limas.

Henderson's Bush Lima Small plant, slender stemmed, very erect, bushy, very early, long in bearing. Pods in numerous large clusters close to center of plant. Especially adapted to West and Middle West.

Speckled Bush

Lima One of the hardiest, and a sure cropper. Pods medium size, rather short and flat.



Burpee's Bush Lima

WAX



Fordhook Bush Lima Grows stiffly erect, and keeps its bean pods off the ground. Plants are about 30 inches high and bear an immense crop of very large pods. From eight to ten days earlier than other bush limas. Lb., 35c.



1 lb., 25c.

Burger's Green Stringless

Earlier and bears longer than Kentucky Wonder. Vine of small growth, good climbing, moderately productive, snap pods, about 7 inches long, dark green. Absolutely stringless.

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead

Moderately branched, good climbing plant of medium height. Pods about 10 inches long, scimitar curved, extremely brittle. Bears abundantly.

White Creaseback Rather bushlike in habit but climbing well after starting, very early, moderately productive. Pods deeply creasebacked. Good snap beans, good shippers, and fine for baking.

Lazy Wife Very prolific; pods are broad, much bulged at seeds, light green, brittle, stringless, fine quality and free from anthracnose. Dry beans are white and are desirable for winter use.

Cut Short or Corn Hill Largely used for planting among corn. Pods are short, very straight, decidedly bulged out in places.

White Dutch Case Knife Pods vary in size, 8 inches long, medium green in color. Can be snapped or shelled.

Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry Matures in eighty days. Pods borne in remarkable large clusters. Valued as a snap bean or for shelling.

Early Golden Cluster Wax Moderately branched vine, of large growth and good climbing habit, productive, and long bearing. Pods 7½ inches long, straight, flat, smooth surface, whitish yellow in color. Ready for use in 70 days.



Golden Cluster Wax

POLE LIMA BEANS

1 lb., 25c.

Large White Lima or Butter Beans

Large seeded, vigorous, a good climber, and quite productive. Pods are dark green, curved, very wide. Dry seeds white with slight greenish tinge.

King of the Garden Lima Largely grown and a valuable general purpose lima. Plant much branched, late, very heavily productive, long bearing.

Small Carolina or Sieva Lima Small type of pole lima but literally loaded with well filled pods. Matures quickly, good winter bean.

Pole Speckled Lima Used in the South where it is one of the most prolific of pole limas. Dry beans are of medium size, milky white and blotched.

FLOWERING BEANS

Scarlet Runner Splendid for covering trellis work, or old fences. Flowers are bright scarlet. Produces fine, broad, flat, deep green pods, which are edible. This bean is both ornamental and useful. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.65.

All Pkts. on this page.....**5c**

[Five]

Beets

1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c.

CULTURE—Beets are sown where crop is to grow, in open ground, as soon as spring frosts are over, 1-inch deep in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, for convenience in hoeing; and young plants are thinned out, with a greater or less space between them, usually about 4 inches, according to size of variety grown. The thinnings from crop make excellent greens. They thrive in well enriched, moist soil, with plenty of sunshine. Growth will be greatly stimulated with a slight application of Nitrate of Soda.

Barteldes' Early Blood Turnip

Carefully selected strain of Turnip beet. Very early, with a round and half-flattened root, only half buried in the soil. Skin dark violet-red.

Extra Early Egyptian

Beet is small, but is exceptionally early and this entitles it to a place in every garden. Dark red in color, flesh zoned a lighter shade or a shade of pinkish white.

Detroit Dark Red

It has a round, somewhat ovoid root, very smooth, and a fine, deep blood-red color. The flesh is bright red, tender and good in quality.

Crosby's Early Egyptian Exceedingly early. Roots rounded and flattened, especially underneath. Skin very smooth, violet or slaty red, flesh dark blood color.

Early Wonder It is vermillion red; has small top; is globe shaped. One of the earliest beets.

Eclipse Like the Egyptian, it is spherical, very early, smooth and has a scant foliage, but is about twice as productive. Skin and flesh a deep bright red, zoned pinkish white.

Long Blood Red Long rooted late variety valued by many for winter use. Old standard variety for table and cattle. Yields very heavy and is the best drought resister of all. Grows entirely under ground. Flesh is of deep purplish red.

Swiss Chard or Foliage Beet Only the tops of this beet are used, like spinach. Stalks and midribs may be prepared like asparagus, sugar beets and mangels.

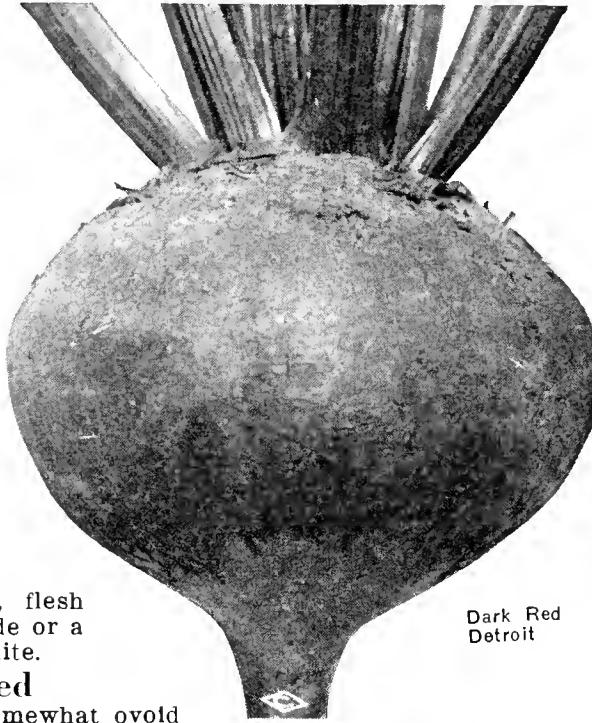
Sugar Beets and Mangels

1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c.

CULTURE—Soil should be plowed deeply and well pulverized. Rows should be two and a half to three feet apart and seed sown four to five pounds to the acre. When plants are four inches high thin to about 12 to 15 inches apart in the row.

Every farmer who has any stock whatever should plant at least a small acreage of Mangels. They grow on almost any kind of soil, but a rich, moist one is preferred.

White Klein Wansleben Sugar Contains 15 to 16 per cent sugar and yields, under an average condition, 16 tons to the acre. They can be grown as close as 5 inches apart and 2 feet between the rows. Mammoth yielder, grown for sugar and is also used as a winter feed for cows.



Golden Tankard Mangel A yellow beet, and very profitable for stock feeding. Tops are small. Roots very large, oval, but with bottom usually of larger diameter than top. Flesh is yellow zoned with white.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel Roots attain an enormous size, are smooth, uniformly straight and thicker than the common varieties. Flesh is rose and white. Fine for feeding.

For Quantity Prices, See Page 40.

Giant Half Sugar Mangel The large size Mangel combined with the great feeding value of the Sugar Beet. Roots are gray white below the ground with white flesh, and of bronze shade above.

Borecole or Kale

Often described as loose leaf cabbage, cooked as greens, improved by frost, and may be had from outdoors in the garden when all other greens have perished.

Given about the same treatment as late cabbage. Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep in rows 2 feet apart, and thin to 18 to 24 inches apart in the row. Extra hardy varieties may be sown in September and wintered over.

Dwarf Green Grows 16 to 20 inches high, can be used as a vegetable or for ornamental flower beds. Sown in spring Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c.

Tall Green Curled or Scotch

Stems straight, grows 3 to 5 ft. high, bears plume 16 to 20 inches in length. Very hardy severest winters will not kill. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c.

Broccoli

CULTURE—Like Cauliflower, a cultivated variety of wild cabbage, grown for the sake of the head. Generally considered more hardy than Cauliflower. Seed is sown in frames early in spring, culture same as Cauliflower.

Large White Mammoth Thick set variety, lower in growth than other kinds. Has short broad leaves which are very numerous. Head very large and white, and of very good quality. 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS Another member of the cabbage family. Cultured the same as Late Cabbage or Cauliflower. "Buttons" or small heads along the stalk may be grown to a larger size by pinching out crown of the plant after the buttons have formed. Very hardy, improved by frost. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

CHIVES An unimportant member of the onion tribe. Oz., 60c.

CHICORY Large Rooted or Coffee—Plant much used in Europe for coffee. In fall roots may be taken up, dried same as apples. Roasted and ground like coffee. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

COLLARDS Georgia Southern or Creole—Forms a large, loose, open head, or mass of leaves on tall stem. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 70c.

CORN SALAD Broadleaved—Used as a salad. Seeds are sown late in August or in autumn in any soil. Plant produces leaves from October until spring without requiring any attention or protection. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

GARDEN CRESS Sow in a moist and shaded position to obtain more tender and more abundant leaves. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

WATER CRESS Prepare a small, shallow trench for receiving the seed, then mix the seed with some dry earth or sand and sow broadcast in the trench, and cover slightly. Soil must be cautiously watered and kept moist until the plants show their first leaves when the water is let in, but only so much as will barely cover the plants. Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

Early Cabbage

One of the few vegetables that home gardeners can enjoy the year round.

All Pkts. on
this page
5c

Our cabbage seed is very carefully selected and true to type. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

Stein's Early Dwarf

CULTURE—The different kinds of cabbages vary so much that it is impossible to lay down precise rules for the cultivation of even each entire class or section. A cool moist climate has been proven the most suitable of all for culture of cabbages. Heat and drought are very injurious to them, while they grow well in moist, foggy weather, even when somewhat cold. The ground should be dug rather deeply and plentifully fertilized. Cover the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Early varieties may be set as close as 16 or 18 inches, the rows being 30 to 36 inches apart. For late varieties leave 18 to 24 inches between plants. Plants started in cold frames are set out early in April and seeds planted at the same time will give plants for succession crop. Plants for the late crop are started in May or June. These are then transplanted to where the crop is to grow. Plants should be watered from time to time during the summer, and should be protected from insects.

Extra Early Copenhagen Market 70 Days. Truck gardeners have reported that their entire crop from this seed has been marketed before other Copenhagen heads were ready to cut. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Copenhagen Market 80 Days. Very early, round-headed, exceptionally large, solid and of very fine quality. Leaves are medium light green, thick and smooth. Vigorous grower, and a good keeper, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

True Jersey Wakefield 75 Days. "It has no superior." Heads evenly from latter part of June to first of July. Leaves yellow tint, stiff texture. Head very pale green; short; blunt and conical; sometimes tinged with red. Very early, productive, and a good keeper. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

Golden Acre Cabbage 68 Days. A new variety, seven days ahead of the Jersey Wakefield. Heads are round, firm, and of exceptionally fine texture. Average weight is about 4 pounds to the head. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Early Winningstadt 80 Days. Heads are much more pointed and usually smaller than the round and flat headed varieties, but they are solid, tender and of fine quality. Succeeds better for summer sowing than for late sowing. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

Stein's Early Dwarf Flat Dutch 90 Days. A short-stemmed variety, well suited for market garden culture, and being a good shipper is used very extensively by the produce growers in Texas. A well bred cabbage, and a certain header. Heads are somewhat smaller than the Early Flat Dutch. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

CHINESE CELERY or Cabbage

Pe Tsal—Wong Bok, Pekin

About 65 days. Sow last half of July or first of August for best results in this section. When matured this plant resembles Cos lettuce more than cabbage. Used in salads or may be cooked like cabbage, or asparagus. Plants should be banked as they grow, or the leaves tied up over the center to produce celery-like form. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

SECOND EARLY or ROUND HEAD VARIETIES

The Glory 90 Days. Recently introduced from Holland. Combines earliness with good size, which are desirable qualities for market purposes. Leaves are large, spreading, curved and frilled. Heads are globular, or very nearly round, very solid and very large size. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

All Seasons 85 Days, if planted in spring; about 80 days when planted in July. Leaves and head are of fine clear green color. Head thick and broad, very much depressed and quite flattened on the top. Good for both winter and summer use. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch 100 Days. Popular because of its heat-resisting qualities. Very good for medium early, main crop or later use. Short stemmed variety. Heads are round, solid and sometimes brown on top. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

MAIN CROP VARIETIES



Surehead

Late Large Drumhead

120 Days. An old standard variety which matures late in the season. Head is large, shorter in the stem than the Late Premium Flat Dutch, with many leaves, ample in size, the head is compact, rounded, and is a good keeper. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

Surehead 110 Days.

Similar to Late Flat Dutch. Rather long in stem, the head of average size, compact and regular. Grown by more than 100,000 planters. This cabbage keeps well and is a splendid shipper. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

Late Premium Flat Dutch

115 Days

A tall stemmed variety, rather quicker to head than the late Flat Dutch cabbage, the leaves are large and glaucous; head is big, flattened, full and solid. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

CABBAGE—Continued

Danish Ballhead A sure header. The heads are round, hard, and extremely heavy, though not extra large. It will keep until March or April with almost no waste. 1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c.

St. Louis Late Market Very popular with the Kraut makers. The plant is very vigorous and hardy, the leaves are large and broad, the stem of moderate length, the head large, white, solid and seldom bursts. 1 oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 70c.

RED CABBAGE

Mammoth Red Rock 120 Days. Violet-red, sometimes slightly mixed with green, and covered abundantly with bloom which gives them a blue tinge. Head rather large, rounded in shape, slightly depressed, not so deeply colored on the outside, but very deeply colored at the heart. Very productive. 1 oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 90c.

SAVOY CABBAGE

Drumhead Savoy 110 Days. Stem 5 to 6 inches high, stout, bearing a broad, thick, compact head, which is flat on top, sometimes tinged with wine-red, and almost perfectly smooth, being only partially crimped at the edges of the leaves. Outer leaves are numerous, broad, stiff, well spread out, and dark green in color. Bears early frosts very well. 1 oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 80c.



Oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c;
1 lb., \$1.00.

CULTURE—Any garden soil will grow carrots. For early crops sow as early in the spring as possible and in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart. Cover not more than 1/2 inch deep. When the plants are about 3 to 4 inches high thin out to 2 inches apart for the small early varieties and 4 inches apart for the late ones. Give them plenty of room. Keep them thoroughly hoed.

Imperator All American Selection 1933. Seven to 8 inches long, deep orange colored throughout, brittle, tender, and sweet, has practically no core, and is an abundant cropper.

Chantenay or Model A Guerande of considerably longer size. It is delicate in flavor, juicy and sweet. Largely planted as a medium early variety.

Danver's Half Long

Fine for table use and best of all for the stock breeder, since it is a wonderful producer. It is a slender half-long root, very well colored, and has a blunt end.

Improved Long Orange

For stock feeding and table use. Fed to milch cows and gives to the butter a fine flavor and a beautiful golden color. Root is pale orange on the underground portion, and green above ground. It is a good keeper.

Oxheart or Guerande One of the best carrots for the table. It is remarkable for its great size and quickness of growth. The flesh is very tender and delicate, and a beautiful orange-red, paler at the center.

Nantes Half Long, Stump Rooted One of the best table carrots, very tender and delicious. The flesh is orange red, fine grained and free from hard fibre or core. Roots grow from 6 to 7 inches long, holding their thickness throughout the entire length of the root and end abruptly into a thin, small tail.

CARROTS FOR STOCK FEEDING

1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

Large White or Belgian Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white, green above the ground. Flesh rather coarse and used exclusively for stock feeding purposes.

Large Yellow Belgian Practically the same as above only the flesh is yellow. This is also a very good keeper.

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE—Clean and thorough cultivation is absolutely essential to success with this very exacting vegetable. On heavy clay soils frequent cultivation, that creates a dust mulch, will often make up for an insufficient water supply. Hoe right close to the plants, giving shallow cultivation as they expand. The "heads" to be kept white and tender, must be protected from the sun soon after they begin to form by tying the leaves together over them. The seed is sown in April for an early crop and in July for a fall crop.

Early Danish Snowball Very early. Produces a very large compact head which is snowy white, which forms quickly and will not discolor easily. Finest on the market. 1/4 oz., 60c; 1 oz., \$2.00; 1/4 lb., \$6.00. **Pkt., 15c**

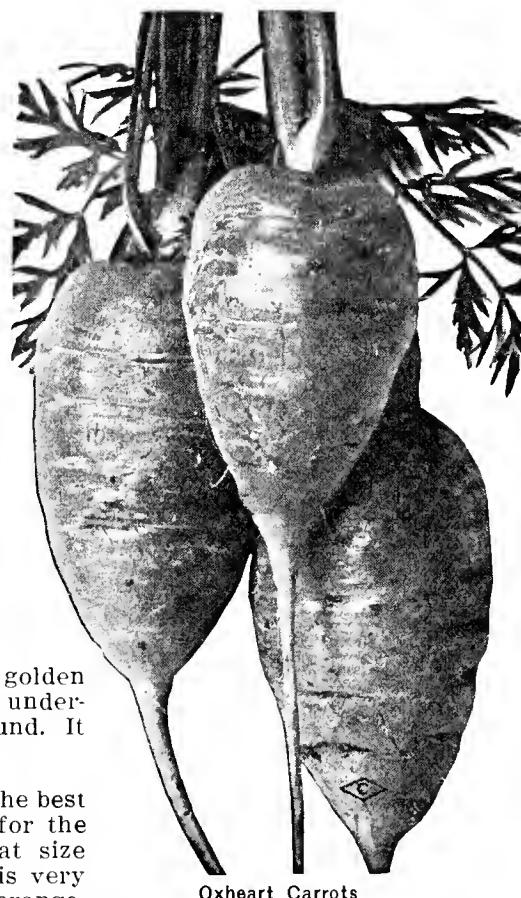
Barteldes Mountain Snowball This variety is considered one of the very best for outdoor culture. It will withstand weather conditions that are utterly ruinous to the Erfurt strains. 1/4 oz., 60c; 1 oz., \$2.00; 1/4 lb., \$6.00. **Pkt., 25c**

Barteldes Danish Dry Weather A new strain developed in Denmark to stand hot, dry weather. It matures later than the Snowball, producing large, solid, pure white heads of excellent quality. 1/4 oz., 60c; 1 oz., \$2.00; 1/4 lb., \$6.00. **Pkt., 15c**

Early Paris Cauliflower

A variety with a slender and rather long stem. Especially suitable for sowing in summer. If sown in April or May, the heads form in August or September. 1/4 oz., 25c; 1 oz., 75c; 1/4 lb., \$2.75. **Pkt., 5c**

All Pkts. on this page, **5c**
except Cauliflower



CELERY

CULTURE—For this climate sow celery in May or early June, in drills 4 to 6 inches apart and cover about 1/4-inch deep. When ready to transplant thin out to 2 or 3 inches apart in the row, and leave growing until July or August when they should be planted in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and set 6 inches in the row. In planting press the ground around the plants but do not let any earth get into the heart.

Giant Pascal A very vigorous and an extremely productive variety, with short, broad, thick, tender and fleshy green ribs, which blanch very readily when earthed up. It keeps very well under cover during winter. 1 oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 80c.

Golden Self-Blanching

A very fine variety of French origin. Half dwarf, compact with well developed leaves. It needs very little blanching to fit it for the table. 1/2 oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00.

White Plume This variety is characterized by the silver-white color with which its leaves are partly tinged at first. It suffers easily from the cold and should be grown for autumn rather than for winter use. 1 oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 70c.

CELERIAC or Turnip Rooted Celery

CULTURE—Sow the latter part of April, covering seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. Thin out to about 1 inch apart in the row and transplant into rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 6 inches apart in the row.

Uses—Served as a salad with French Dressing, or served hot with cream sauce.

Roots are turnip-shaped, very smooth, tender and marrow-like. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

SWEET CORN

CULTURE—The seed should be planted about 2 inches deep, in drills 3 feet apart and thinned to a single stalk every 10 to 14 inches in the row. The cultivation should be frequent and thorough, all weeds should be kept down, and all suckers removed from around the base of plant. One pound will plant 275 hills, and 14 pounds will plant about an acre in drills.

Golden Giant A cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob. This is the largest of the yellow sugar varieties, the ears measuring up to 8 inches long. Deep orange in color and extremely juicy and sweet. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Golden Bantam Rather early variety with golden yellow grain, very tender and sweet, with rich flavor. Matures early and is comparatively free from worms. 1 lb., 35c.

Extra Early Adams This is not a true sweet corn, but on account of its hardiness and its round, hard grains it can be planted much earlier than the wrinkled sort of sugar corn. 1 lb., 25c.

Howling Mob This corn is of good size, but early and has the excellent flavor of the later varieties. The stalks are strong, vigorous, about 5 feet in height and bears two ears. 1 lb., 35c.

Early Minnesota A favorite early variety, which matures in about 70 days. 1 lb., 35c.

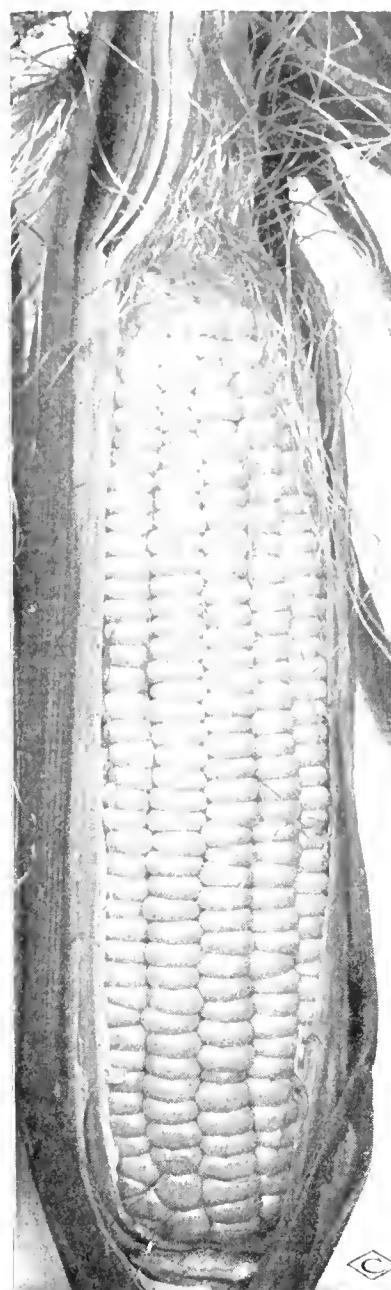
Early Evergreen Similar to Stowell's Evergreen only about ten days earlier. 1 lb., 35c.

Stowell's Evergreen This is the standard main-crop variety, much used for the home garden, market and canning. The ears are about 7 to 8 inches long, 14 to 20-rowed, with very white grain. It is exceptionally tender and sugary. 1 lb., 35c.

Country Gentleman (Shoe Peg)—A very fine variety. Ears large, kernels small but deep and without any row formation. It matures late. 1 lb., 35c.

Golden Sunshine NEW YELLOW Sweet Corn of the same type as Golden Bantam, but matures somewhat earlier. Grows $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. high, many stalks carrying two ears. Ears are 10 or 12 rowed and packed with broad, deep rich-flavored yellow kernels. 1 lb., 35c.

Trucker's Favorite Best Roasting Ear—not a true Sugar Corn. Stalks about 8 ft. tall, ears are of medium length and thickness, average 7 to 8 inches, with 12 or 14 rows. Kernels are white. Long, tight husks protect the ear from worms and the corn is very tender when in the roasting ear stage. 1 lb., 25c.



Golden Bantam

Cucumbers

CULTURE—A light warm soil is preferable but they will grow in almost any soil if there is good drainage. When all danger of frost is past sow the seed about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep in hills 4 feet apart each way. Earlier crops may be had by starting the plants in a hotbed and transplanting about three or four of the young plants to a hill or by using Hotkaps. Keep the soil well fertilized and well cultivated between the plants until the vines cover it. Keeping them picked before they reach full size will cause the plants to bear longer.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Extra Long White Spine Long, green, white spined fruit, rather like the Long Green Chinese. Very uniform in size and exceedingly early.

Davis Perfect Well bred selection of White Spine type, slim in shape, 9 to 12 inches long, dark green color changing to white. Very crisp.

Improved Long Green The most popular for general use. The flesh is thick, firm and crisp. The fruit is slender and remains dark green in color until ripe.

The Barteldes Cucumber

From 8 to 12 inches long, of a very dark green color which does not fade in shipping. This is of greatest importance to the growers and shippers who want their cucumbers to be attractive when they reach the market. The flesh is firm, white, thick and with few seeds. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

Early Green Cluster A very popular early cucumber producing its fruit in small clusters near the root of the plant. Length of fruit about 5 inches, skin prickly.

Early White Spine Very hardy, vigorous, and also very productive. When young they are green, short and stout; and as they grow they become paler and marked with four or five white longitudinal lines.

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5c

Early Fortune Largely grown by market gardeners. Vines make a strong growth, producing abundant crops of fruit, slightly pointed, with a very dark green skin, and retains its color much longer than most other sorts.

Everbearing This variety is of small size; very early, enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickle. Its peculiar merit however, is that the vines continue to produce fruit until killed by frost.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling Well known and very popular. The fruits set very early and if kept pulled will continue to produce fruit until frost. Excellent for pickling.

Boston Pickling A smooth-fruited variety, short, bright green and is much used for pickling.

Prickly or West Indian Gherkin A creeping and very branching plant. Fruit is oval, green, with white longitudinal streaks, turning pale yellow when ripe. When ripe is about 2 inches long and over 1 inch in diameter. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Long China Cucumber A remarkable new long green cucumber from China. When mature about 20 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Vigorous and of excellent quality. Matures fairly early. Oz., 35c.

For Quantity Prices,
See Page 40.

Egg Plant

CULTURE—Sow in hotbeds very early in the spring; thin them out, as soon as big enough to be handled, to 3 to 4 inches each way and transplant to 2 or 3 feet apart in very rich, warm ground. Do not plant them outside until the nights are real warm, as the least frost will, if it does not kill them, check the growth. Hoe often and hill up gradually, until they blossom.

1/2 oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.20.

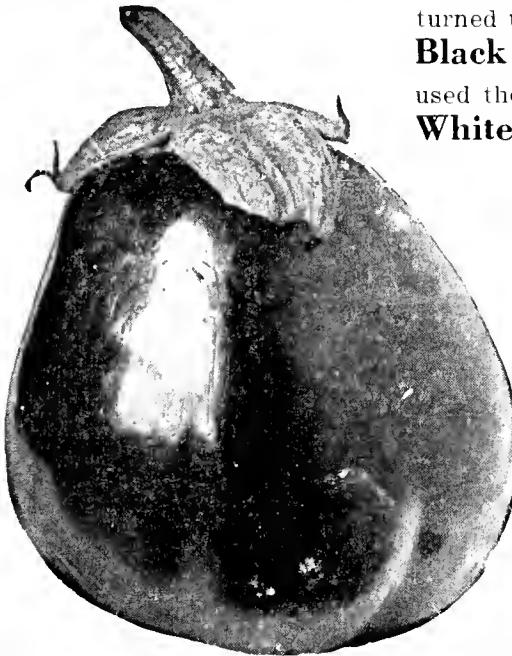
Black Beauty

The fruits set freely and develop quickly, so entire crop can be harvested before frost. They are large, thick, lustrous purplish-black.

New York

Improved Large Purple Spineless

Stem stout, not very tall, usually branching, and of a gray-green, slightly or not at all tinged with purple. Fruit is very large, of a short pear-shape and slightly flattened at both ends.



ENDIVE

1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c.

CULTURE—Same as Lettuce.

Black Beauty Egg Plant

Fine salad plant. Also used as "boiled Greens." Can be grown the year round. To blanch, tie the leaves together 2 or 3 weeks before gathering.

Broad Leaved Batavian Bright Green Leaves, which are broad twisted and waved. White midribs. Crisp and tender. Used in soups, stews, and salads.

Green Curled Best for general use. Leaves finely cut, having a mossy appearance. Pungent flavor.

KOHL-RABI

1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 55c.

CULTURE—Sow in the spring in rows 3 to 8 inches and afterwards thin out to 8 to 10 inches in a row. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

When used for the table it should be cut when quite small as it is then very tender and delicate, having the combined flavors of the cabbage and turnip.

Early White Vienna The ball forms quickly in this variety and is ready to be eaten about two months and a half from time of sowing.

GARLIC The root, or bulb, is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring 6 to 8 inches apart, and in August the bulbs are ready to gather. Lb., 30c.

MUSHROOMS Can be grown wherever there is a cellar or a closed shed, in which an even temperature of from fifty to sixty degrees can be maintained.

Pure Culture Spawn

1 brick.....	\$0.35
2 bricks.....	.65
4 bricks.....	1.20

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5c

MUSTARD

1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c.

Southern Giant Curled Leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard and the flavor is sweet.

Ostrich Plume Leaves are long, ruffled and curled like an ostrich plume; especially good as a salad and is equal to spinach for greens.

Chinese Very hardy. A large plant, leaves are often 14 to 16 inches long, with the edges often turned underneath. The leaves are eaten like spinach.

Black or Brown Grown in kitchen gardens for the sake of its young leaves, which are used the same as the White; however, is more pungent.

White English The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young.

OKRA or GUMBO

1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c.

The young green pods are used in soups or stews, or in the South as a separate side dish. They impart a rich flavor to soups.

CULTURE—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, and when the plants are 3 inches high thin out from 10 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They also can be started in a hotbed and transplanted afterwards.

Early Dwarf Prolific It is a small fruited sub-variety of the Long Green Okra, but is earlier and more productive. The pods are very short.

Tall Pods are usually 6 to 8 inches long, slender, pointed and about 1 inch in diameter.

White Velvet Distinctly unlike other varieties in that the pod is perfectly smooth and round. They are of attractive appearance and superior flavor and tenderness. Pods are of extra large size and produced in great abundance.

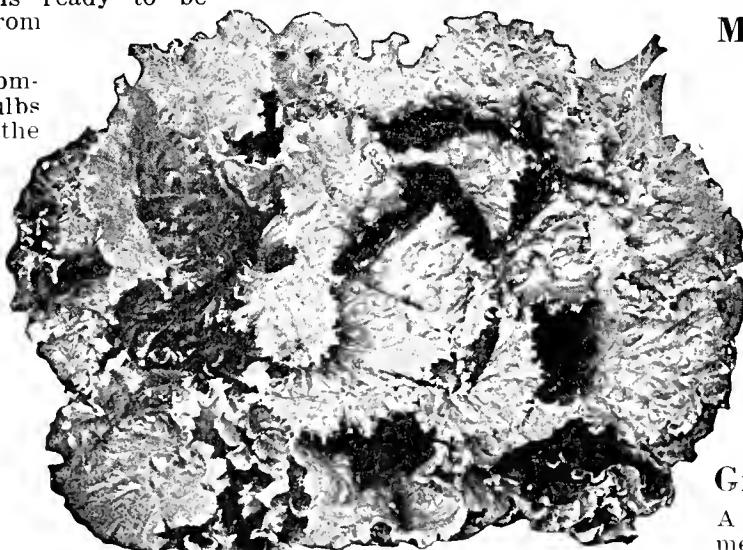
LETTUCE

Price of All Lettuce Except New York Market.

1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c.

CULTURE—Lettuce needs cool weather, plenty of moisture and plenty of room. Young lettuce plants are very hardy and for this reason the seed can be sown very early in the spring. The soil should be well prepared, the seed sown in rows about 2 feet apart, seeds about two to the inch and covered from 1/4 to 1/2 inch. When the plants are about 2 inches tall thin them to 2 inches apart, then a little later to 4 inches apart. Repeat this until the plants will be one foot apart when mature. In growing head lettuce it is important that the heads develop as much as possible during cool weather. For this reason the seed is usually sown in hotbeds and plants set in the field when weather permits. One ounce will sow a row 80 feet long; four pounds to the acre.

Big Boston A splendid shipper, sure header, reliable and hardy, and is a good late summer or autumn variety.



Early Curled Silesian

May King

The best Butter-head lettuce for forcing as well as early spring planting in the open ground. It is extremely hardy, and therefore can be planted very early. It makes a quick growth, forming, when mature, a large, attractive head.

Grand Rapids

A crisp, early-intermediate, quickly shooting to seed. Color is very light

green, and forms a very large head which is tender and sweet when grown in greenhouses.

LETTUCE—Continued

Black Seeded Simpson Plant is compact and consists of a firm, well blanched, rounded to elongated and V-shaped cluster of leaves, closely drawn together.

Early Curled Silesian A favorite for many years. Of dwarf, compact growth with crisp golden leaves with fine curved edges.

Early Prize Head Forms a large, tender, crisp, loose head, bright green crimped leaves tinged with red.

Barteldes Denver Market A decidedly crisp variety, fairly cabbage-heading, medium in size, late-intermediate in season, very slow to shoot to seed. The most blistered and crumpled leaved of all varieties.

Early Curled or White Seeded Simpson

Plant spreading and forming a rounded to low V-shaped, well balanced, dense cluster of leaves.

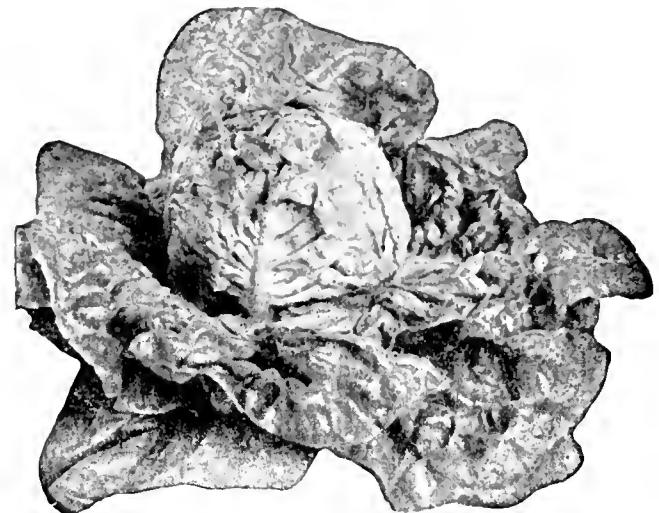
New York or Wonderful A very crisp variety, strictly cabbage-heading, very large, late, extremely slow to seed. Leaves blistered, crumpled and twisted. 1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

N. Y. Market No. 12 Oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Hanson Plant spreading, but not loose in habit and forming a globular, extremely hard, well defined, well blanched head, with leaves blistered, crumpled and twisted.

California Cream Butter A decidedly butter variety, strictly cabbage-headings, fairly early. The plant is compact and forms a round, well blanched head.

Paris White Cos The Cos or Celery Lettuce is a very distinct type, having a tall, elongated head.



New York or Wonderful Lettuce

Rocky Ford It is of small size, oval shape, average weight is less than 2 3/4 pounds; skin is thin, netted, first green then a peculiar gray when ripe; flesh is pale green and very sweet. 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Honey Dew Melon The Honey Dew melon was produced by crossing the Rocky Ford with an African melon, and the Improved Hybrid Casaba; retaining the sweetness of the Rocky Ford, the delicious flavor. The average size is 6 to 8 inches in diameter, 7 to 8 inches in length, and weighs 5 to 6 pounds. The flesh is emerald green, very thick, fine-grained, and can be eaten to the rind. 1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Salmon Tinted Pollock 10-25 Pink Meated or Salmon Tinted Rocky Ford type but considerably larger than the standard Rocky Ford. It is very rust resistant, very hardy and an excellent shipper. 1 oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.65.

The Hackensack Medium-sized, flattened at the ends, heavily ribbed, and of particular value for light, warm, sandy soils. 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Extra Early Hackensack An improved Hackensack that is at least 10 days earlier. 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

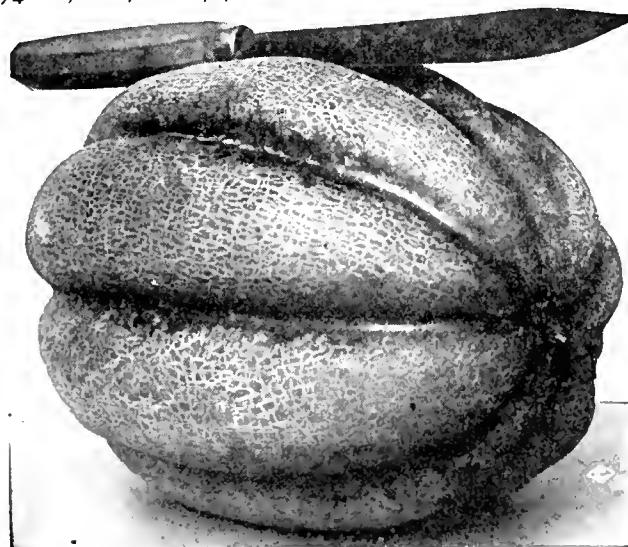
Hale's Best Very early. Fruits oval but quite irregular in size and shape. Flesh is salmon colored; skin is very heavily netted. 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

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5c

Greeley Wonder

It produces large melons which resemble the old time muskmelon in shape, having deep ribs, well netted skin and flesh of richest golden yellow. Its taste is much like the Rocky Ford melon. 1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



Greeley Wonder

Hearts of Gold or Improved Hoodoo

Melons are of medium size, round and distinctly ribbed. Flesh is very firm, of a deep orange color, fine grained, of remarkable sweetness and spicy flavor. 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Honey Ball Outstanding new melon maturing a week later than Burpee's Netted Geni, is a little larger, ball-shaped and has delicious green meat. 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Peach or Garden Lemon

For sweet pickles, pies and preserves, these melons have no equal. The fruit is oval-shaped and of a bright orange-yellow color, somewhat russeted. 1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

Burrell's Gem It has a salmon flesh of unusual thickness, about 1 1/2 to 2 inches, the rind is very thin, slightly ribbed, and heavily netted. In size, it averages 6 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter. 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Banana Muskmelon A long yellow fleshed melon. Meat of rich salmon color and highly flavored. When mature reaches a length of 20 to 28 inches, and is almost solid. Don't pick the melons until they are thoroughly ripe as they are then at their best. 1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

Osage or Miller's Cream Luscious spicy flavor, perfect shipping qualities. Skin is very thin and slightly netted. The flesh is of a salmon color, remarkably sweet, extremely thick, and delicious to the rind. 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

Watermelons

CULTURE—The same as for Muskmelons, except that they should be planted from 8 to 10 feet apart each way. The seedlings must be protected from the cucumber beetle until the foliage becomes toughened.



Wonder Watermelon

1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

Except Wonder, Stone Mountain, King and Queen, and Golden Honey, which are slightly more.

Irish Gray Free from hard centers and strings, very firm, and does not break when sliced. Matures in about 90 days. Greenish gray color; does not sunburn.

Tom Watson Immensely popular because there is delicious sweetness. The flesh is rich red, crisp and tenderly melting. Reaches the size of 24 to 28 inches in length, and 12 to 14 inches in diameter. It has a mottled, dark green rind, thin, but tough enough to stand shipping.

Halbert Honey The melons are oblong in form, skin is smooth, of dark green color, thin, and rather brittle; on this account the melons do not stand shipping well. But for home use, they are excellent.

Kleckley Sweet Well named, for the flesh of this melon is sweet as honey. The rind is dark green, and only about one-half inch thick. Seeds are white, lying close to the rind, leaving a large solid heart.

Red Russian or Early Kansas Fruits large, oval, striped, with bright red flesh. Very sweet and of fine flavor. Rather hard shell makes it a good shipper. Seeds reddish brown.

Stone Mountain A very fine melon, especially popular in the southern states, where the fruits frequently weigh 50 to 80 pounds. The flesh is solid, bright scarlet in color, has few seeds, and is very sweet. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

"King and Queen" Winter Watermelon Spherical in shape, ivory shell, pink center, seeds black. Average weight 25 pounds. The most luscious, handsome, and valuable winter melon in the world. 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

Cole's Early Fruit is oval, small in size and handsomely striped with light and dark green. The rind is too thin and brittle to make it a good shipper.

Citron For preserving. Fruit very similar to the watermelon, but the flesh is used exclusively for sauces, pies, and preserving. The flesh is white, will keep solid all winter, and has a delicious flavor after it is cooked.

Dixie Queen A new melon, a favorite for home or market garden or shipping. Flesh is bright red, rind thin, but tough; white seeded; heavy yielder. Outer skin is light green splotched and striped with dark green. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

Pie Melon Kansas Stock Pie Melon or Colorado Preserving Melon. A boon to the dry land farmer. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as 60 to 70 pounds. The flesh is firm and solid with few seeds. Will keep all winter and can be fed to stock the same as turnips and beets.

Golden Honey Watermelon

"Yellow as Gold and Sweet as Honey." The melons are of medium size, oblong, the rind hard and of very dark green color.

Wonder A large and long melon resembling the Tom Watson. It is thicker, usually grows larger and heavier, the color is a dark solid green, seldom shows any hollow waste. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Sweetheart Vine vigorous and productive. Fruit large, rounded or slightly oblong; skin pale green, with bands of deeper color, flesh red, melting and very sweet.

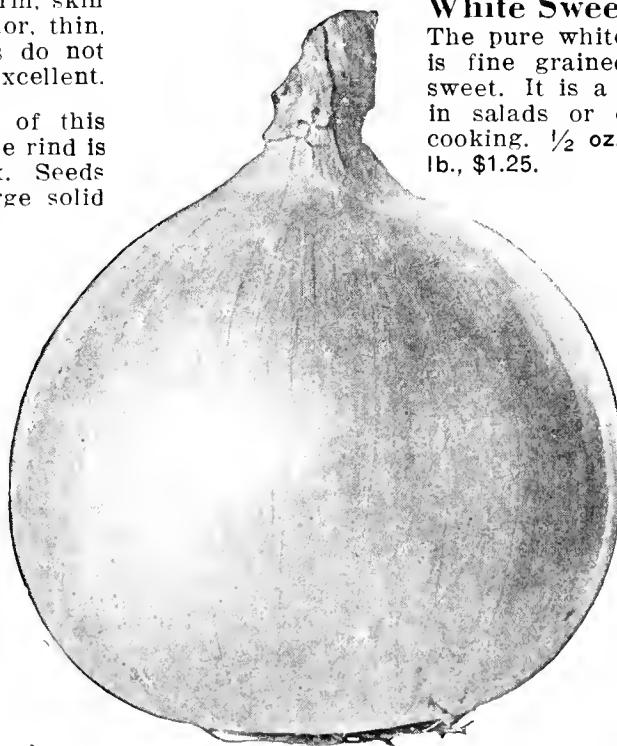
• • ONIONS • •

CULTURE—Onions do best in sandy loam which has been fertilized. The seed is sown early in the spring in drills. If rows are 12 to 14 inches apart for hand cultivation it takes $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of seed per acre and if 24 to 36 inches apart for horse cultivation $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to the acre. Onions must be cultivated frequently and also hand weeded to keep the weeds out.

Sweet Spanish (Riverside Strain). One of the largest and one of the best all around onions grown. Of attractive, light yellow color and a dandy shipper; flesh clear white, tender and sweet and mild flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

White Sweet Spanish

The pure white flesh of this onion is fine grained and exceptionally sweet. It is a splendid sort to use in salads or other ways without cooking. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.



Prizetaker

The true type is a large globe, very handsome, of a bright clear straw color, with white flesh, which is firm and solid and of very mild and delicate flavor. The large onions grow the first year from seed sown in the spring. 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

Australian

Brown Extremely hardy, and yields enormous crop both in bulk and weight. The skin is thick and

of a rich brownish red color; the flesh is white, solid, crisp and mild. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Yellow Globe Danvers Globular shape, flesh white mildly flavored; skin brownish yellow. A good paying onion for general crop. Good size, a good keeper, and very productive. 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

ONIONS—Continued

Mountain Danvers Considered by many onion growers as the best type of semi-globe shaped onion in existence. Small neck, bright, even color, and ripens very early; good keeper. 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

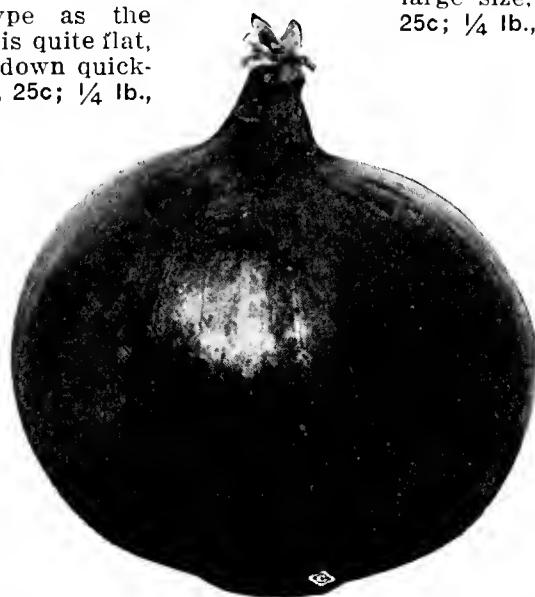
Flat Yellow Danvers The same type as the Globe Danvers except that it is quite flat, with a small neck. It ripens down quickly and keeps very well. 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

Southport Red Globe

A fine medium early or main crop variety; skin is deep red and the bulbs are globe-shaped, smooth surface, small neck and reach full size within 110 days. Strong flavor, very firm and superior quality. 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 95c.

Large Red Wethers-

field The old standard sort. It grows to full size in about 95 days from seed, and is a good drought resister. The skin is thick and of a deep red color. 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.



Large Red Wethersfield

White Silverskin or Portugal Bulb silvery white, flattened, and about 2 to 3 inches in diameter. An excellent medium early sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Southport White Globe Bulb is silvery white, with a diameter of from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, firm, and keeps remarkably well. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20.

New Hardy Winter Onion This variety, sown in the fall, will live over winter in the open ground, and continue growing in the spring, making handsome bunch onions from 2 to 3 weeks earlier than any onion sets. When fully grown the onions resemble the White Bermuda in shape. 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10.

Extra Early Barletta Considered the earliest variety in cultivation. Onions are of a pure paper-white color, very mild and delicate in flavor, are from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in thickness. 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Mammoth Silver King We have a pure strain of imported seed of this truly mammoth variety. The onions are of very large size, are flat in shape and both skin and flesh are pure white. Mild and agreeable flavor. 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Early White Queen Highly recommended for pickling purposes; exceedingly early. The bulbs are small, very much flattened, silvery white, from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and about 1 inch thick. 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Denia Onion One of the largest onions. Spanish type with an extraordinarily mild flavor; nearly globe shaped, slightly flattened and of a light yellow color. 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Barteldes Early Grano This is an excellent, new Onion which is becoming very popular wherever used, due to the fact that it is a heavy yielder, a good keeper and shipper, and in some sections of the Southwest matures as much as 30 days earlier than the Sweet Spanish. A selection from Grano Valencia or Riverside Sweet Spanish, hence it is of that type, although somewhat smaller. Globe type, top-shaped, of light straw color, and very sweet and mild in flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

Yellow Valencia or Grano Large size, globe shaped, with a small neck, straw colored, and of very fine grain. It matures late, but is a fine keeper and very mild and sweet. An extra heavy yielder. 1 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

White Bermuda They are called white, but really are of a pale yellow color, very large size, and of extremely mild, pleasant flavor. 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

Crystal White Wax This is a large, flat, pure white onion, which is shipped in such large quantities from Texas each season. It matures early, is very productive, and is mild and sweet. 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

White Valencia or Babosa Produces a medium sized bulb, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches thick, flat and white, of very mild and sweet flavor; not a good keeper. Fine for the South. 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

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ONION SETS

Red Bottom Sets. Yellow Bottom Sets. White Bottom Sets.
The bottom sets weigh 32 pounds to the bushel.

● ● LEEK ● ●

CULTURE—It may be sown in drills or broadcast. When the plants are 6 inches high, transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants 4 or 5 inches deep and about 6 inches apart in the rows.

Large London or Scotch Flag Long, broad stem, leaves are rather dark green color, rather early and a very productive variety. Aside from being valuable for soups and salads, when blanched, makes an excellent dish if sliced and cooked. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

● ● PARSLEY ● ●

1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

CULTURE—Parsley succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. As the seeds germinate very slowly three or four weeks elapses sometimes before it makes its appearance. It should be sown early in the spring, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and half an inch deep.

Moss or Triple Curled In this variety divisions of leaves are deeply cut, and each small segment is turned back on upper side, giving whole leaf a crisped or curled appearance. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes.

Hamburg Turnip Rooted In this kind of Parsley it is not the leaves, but the thick fleshy roots, which form the edible part of the plant. They are of a dingy white color, and resemble parsnips. Used mostly for flavoring soups.

● ● PARSNIPS ● ●

1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

CULTURE—Parsnips are grown in the same manner as Carrots, only they may be sown earlier—about the end of February or early in March. Being a very hardy plant, the crop may be left in the ground until late in autumn, or even all through the winter, and taken up as the roots are required.

Hollow Crowned or Sugar The roots, which are creamy white, grow 10 to 12 inches long and are smooth, tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. This variety is very easily raised and is very productive.

Peas

½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c;

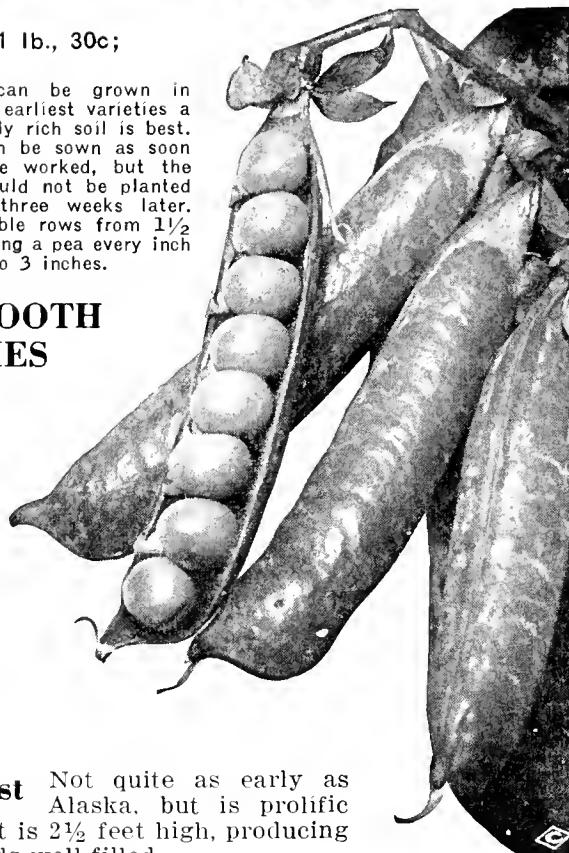
CULTURE—Peas can be grown in every garden, but for earliest varieties a light, warm, moderately rich soil is best. The smooth kinds can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked, but the wrinkled varieties should not be planted until about two or three weeks later. Sow in single or double rows from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, dropping a pea every inch and covering from 2 to 3 inches.

EARLY SMOOTH VARIETIES

Alaska

A remarkably early variety, and a good yielder. Pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round, straight and square ended, containing 6 light green peas. We advise market gardeners to give this variety a trial.

First and Best Not quite as early as Alaska, but is prolific and hardy. Plant is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, producing medium sized pods well filled.



EARLY WRINKLED VARIETIES

Laxtonian Laxtonian Peas grow 18 inches high, but the vines are exceedingly vigorous and produce pods averaging $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight and pointed, containing seven to eight large peas.

Premium Gem A popular dwarf variety for family use on account of its exquisite buttery flavor; pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, well filled to ends; early in maturing.

Nott's Excelsior This variety is very popular in the West and Central West. It stands drought better than most other varieties. The vines are about 14 inches high, which permits close planting in rows, and they are self-supporting.

American Wonder Quite distinct from all other peas in habit of growth and appearance; about 10 inches high; pods are straight, well filled to the ends, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Thomas Laxton Very popular, early, large-podded, hardy variety, producing an abundance of large, well filled pods.

Barteldes Little Marvel An early, dwarf variety of excellent quality; 15 inches in height; pods in abundance, about 3 inches long. ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

MAIN CROP VARIETIES

Alderman (Improved Telephone). Very robust and vigorous growing plant, producing pods of very large size, averaging $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in length.

Dwarf Telephone This variety was obtained by crossing the Strategem and the Telephone. The season is medium, ripens about a week earlier than the Strategem. Pods are about 4 inches long.

[Fourteen]

Everbearing Unexcelled for profusion and continuance of bearing. Plant has a remarkable branching habit, reaches a height of 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet and will do well without sticks or brush.

Improved Stratagem A rather dwarf variety, with thick, short, close-pointed stems; leaves are very large, of yellow-green color. The immense pods contain ten or twelve peas of large size.

White Marrowfat Similar to the Black Eye Marrowfat, is a popular heavy yielder, but the eyes in these peas are not black.

Dwarf Gray Sugar A dwarf plant growing about 2 feet high, producing an abundance of edible pods which are very sweet and tender. They are prepared for the table just as you would snap beans and are served with white sauce.

Peppers

½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.20.

CULTURE—They thrive best in a warm, deep, fairly moist, fertile, sandy loam, although they are often grown commercially on moderately heavy soils. They should be started in hotbeds, in February or March, and not planted outside until the soil is warm and there is no danger of frost. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the row.

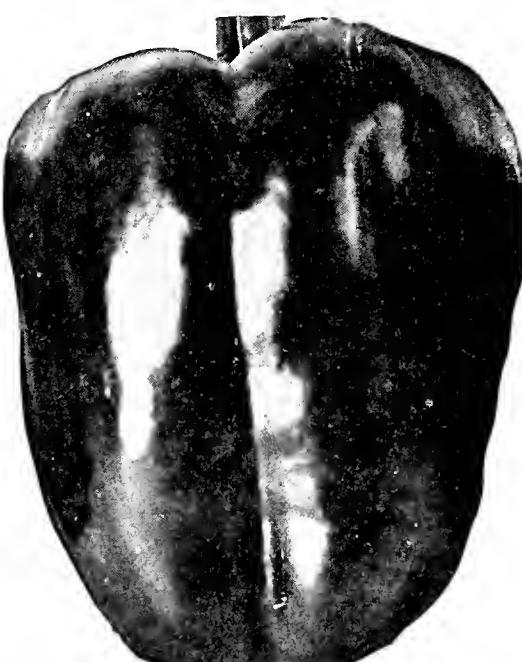
Barteldes Ruby Giant A cross between the Ruby King and the Chinese Giant, having the good qualities of both. The peppers are of very large size and so sweet and mild that they can be eaten raw. The flesh is very thick and when ripe is of a deep red color; matures early.

California Wonder (Sweet). Large green fruits, popular with market gardeners and shippers. Only slightly later than Ruby King. Size of fruits $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

Golden Dawn One of the most profitable and interesting of the yellow bell-shaped peppers. It is dwarf, branching, producing peppers of beautiful, bright yellow.

Ruby King A remarkably mild and pleasant pepper of bright red color, growing 4 or 5 inches long, by about 3 inches through. The fruit is tapering or cone-shaped.

Large Bell or Bull Nose A thick-set plant of light green color, branches short and stiff; fruit has four deep furrows and four corresponding ridges along the sides. Flesh is very thick with few seeds. Usually mildly flavored.



Barteldes Ruby Giant

World Beater Four lobed very large fruits. Flesh sweet and mild, first dark green, then brilliant red when ripe.

Chinese Giant

A late leafy variety, with square fruit of splendid shape for stuffing, of glossy-red color when ripe, very large, and of mild flavor. ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

Long Red Cayenne

Fruit is a brilliant coral red, conical, and from 2 to 3 inches long and about 1 inch thick. Very hot to the taste.

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Small Red Chili Appearance very distinct from other kinds. Long tapering seed vessels, of very bright scarlet color when ripe, and always very hot.

Large Red Chili Slightly larger than the small red Chili. Fruit is very bright red, very hot. Used for making chili.

Pepper Pimento Very mild with thick heavy flesh and has a delicate flavor. The shape is very good, being of medium length and smooth. Delicious when used in salads or creamed like onions.

(Pumpkins)

CULTURE—They require the same general culture as melons and squashes. The common practice is to plant the seeds in the cornfield, either in hills or between the rows, after the last cultivation.

Small Sugar Most desirable variety for making pies. Smaller than the field pumpkin, round, flattened, fine grained, sweet and very prolific. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Mammoth Tours A French variety, leaves very large, dark green, fruit round or long, generally flattened at both ends. It often weighs 100 to 110 pounds. Generally grown for stock feed 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

Connecticut Field The well known old Connecticut variety. Skin is of orange color, with deep orange flesh. Generally grown for feeding dairy stock. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Cheese A heavy yielder, and very good for a main crop variety. Flesh is pale yellow, tender, and of excellent quality. It is fine for pies. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Kentucky Field A large variety, hardy, late and very prolific. Fruit is rounded, flattened, with sweet yellow flesh. Excellent for canning. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

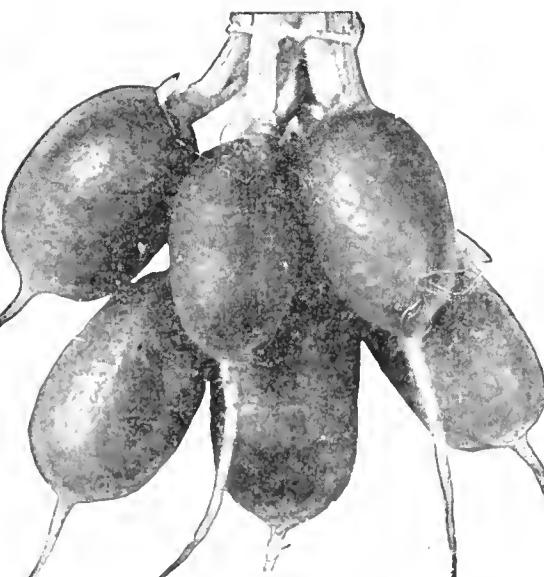
King of Mammoth or Genuine Mammoth The flesh and skin are of a bright, golden yellow. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Cushaw or Crook-neck Has a hard white or green striped shell, and sweet, solid, yellow flesh. It is a good pie pumpkin. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

(Radishes)

Per oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

CULTURE—They do best in sandy loam of good fertility. If the soil is stiff add sand or ashes. The seed should be sown just as early in the spring as possible in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. It is of great importance that they be thinned as often as necessary.



EARLY VARIETIES

Barteldes Sparkler The Best of the Round White Tipped Varieties. A very early and excellent variety both for forcing and sowing in the open ground. It is ready in about 20 days. The color is a vivid scarlet with white tip.

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Rapid Red or Saxa One of the earliest of the Scarlet Turnip varieties. This radish is very tender, crisp and skin is of a rich scarlet color.
Crimson Giant Globe When mature they measure 6 to 8 inches in circumference, weight one ounce; their pure white flesh remaining firm and crisp, and of mild flavor.

Early Scarlet Turnip Root very round of very bright color; flesh white, firm, crisp and very pleasant to the taste.

Early Turnip Red White Tipped The root of this radish swells quickly, but it also quickly becomes hollow at the center and should be pulled as soon as fully grown.

Early Scarlet Globe The root not as long as the olive-shaped sorts. Flesh is white and tender.

French Breakfast A market garden radish. Skin is bright pink on the upper part, and white on the lower part. It is very productive, early, exceedingly crisp and tender.

Barteldes Glass Our own introduction. We called it "Glass Radish" because the flesh is almost transparent. Flesh is always crisp and brittle, of mild flavor, and does not become hollow in the center.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Chartiers A handsome variety, with long straight tapering roots.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger Roots form in four or five weeks. Flesh is white, very tender, crisp and juicy.

White Strasburg A productive variety which withstands summer heat well. Root is long, about 4 to 5 inches, pointed; skin is white, rather tender.

LONG VARIETIES

White Icicle (Eizapfen). An entirely distinct long, white variety. Ready for use fully as early as Long Scarlet Top, with less foliage, rendering it most desirable for forcing. Superior to any of the red varieties.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top

Root extremely long and slender, 5 or 6 inches in length, and only about a half inch in diameter. A standard variety for both home and market garden use.

WINTER VARIETIES

This name is applied to those kinds which have such firm-fleshed roots that they will keep through a great part of the winter without becoming hollow. They should be sown in July or August.

Long Black Spanish Has a very regular cylindrical root, which reaches a length of from 7 to 10 inches. Skin is very black, and somewhat wrinkled; flesh is white, firm and compact.

Round Black Spanish Root is round, sort of top-shaped, skin is black; flesh white, very firm. Roots keep well and are stronger in flavor than any other round radish.

RADISHES—Continued

White Chinese or Celestial A beautiful, large, white radish grown very extensively by the market gardeners for fall and winter trade. Root is white, cylindrical, very firm and mildly flavored.

Rose China Winter Root is large, red, with white tip. A very good keeper, and more mildly flavored than the Spanish types.

• • RHUBARB • •

1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

CULTURE—Succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to 12 inches apart. The following spring, transplant from 4 to 5 feet apart each way.

Linnaeus A second-early sort, large, strong grower. Stalks deep green, rounded, and good in quality.

Victoria A little later than Linnaeus. Stalks red, very thick, leaves broader than long, heart-shaped or rounded.

Rhubarb Roots Linnaeus and Victoria. Ask for prices.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

CULTURE—The seed is sown in the spring, where the plants are to stand, in drills 10 to 12 inches apart. If the weather is dry at the time of sowing, the drills should be watered a few times to assist the germination, which is always somewhat uncertain.

Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Mammoth Sandwich Island

A wonderful improvement over the old variety. Oyster plant is a delicious vegetable and should be cultivated for winter use.

• • SPINACH • •

1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

CULTURE—Sow the seed in furrows, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, with 8 to 12 inches between the rows. Timely thinning of plants to stand 4 to 6 inches apart helps in growing a quality product. The main crop is sown in September, and if in exposed places it is sometimes covered with straw during the winter. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of three weeks, from March to August.

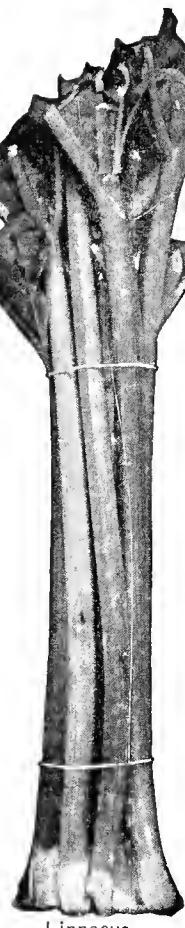
King of Denmark The leaves are dark green, large, round, and well blistered. It has the advantage over other Spinach as it holds up well under the July sun, adding two weeks to the season. It is fairly early.

Prickly Seeded Winter A fine variety with triangular, oblong or arrow shaped leaves. Very hardy, and best for fall sowing where winters are severe.

Savoy Leaved or Bloomsdale A rather curious kind with fairly large, much crumpled, glossy dark green leaves. Produces nearly twice the bulk of crop that the ordinary sorts do.

Bloomsdale Long-Standing Similar to the older type, but leaves are thicker, more rounded, and glossy. The new selection will remain a long time in condition for use without bolting, even in hot dry weather. Ready for cutting in about 40 days. Very good for successive sowings.

[Sixteen]



Monstrous Viroflay A valuable variety with very large thick leaves, making it especially desirable where bulk is wanted.

New Zealand (*Tetragonia expansa*) This is not a spinach of the ordinary kind, but a plant of branching growth. One single plant will grow to dimensions of 6 feet across, producing an abundance of thick, fleshy, juicy stems and leaves, which make an excellent spinach. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

MUSTARD SPINACH

Komatsuma or Tender Greens

A quick growing plant similar to foliage turnip but producing crop of leaves in much shorter time. Earliest and quickest growing green. Very popular everywhere. 1 oz., 10c; 1 lb., 80c.



CULTURE—The vining or winter squashes require a lot of room but the bush or summer squashes can be grown in any moderate garden. The summer or bush squashes should be planted in hills from 4 to 5 feet apart and the winter or vining kinds in hills from 6 to 10 feet apart. Squashes are heavy feeders and it is therefore beneficial to put two or three forkfuls of manure in each hill. Plant from ten to twelve seeds in each hill, but when the plants are of fair size thin them down to three plants to the hill.

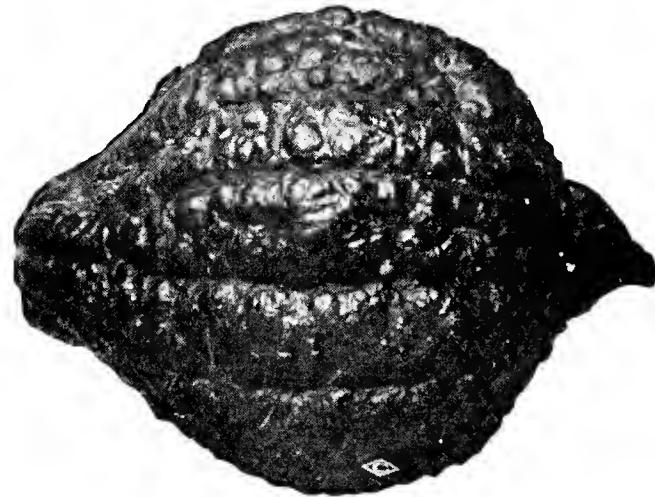
BUSH OR SUMMER VARIETIES

1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Summer Crookneck A small crooknecked summer squash; fruit of a very bright, orange color, elongated, covered with numerous roundish excrescences. It is very early, productive, and of excellent flavor.

Early White Bush Also known as the Patty-Pan squash. Very productive, very early.

Mammoth Summer Crookneck Largest and earliest of the crookneck summer squashes. Fruit is about twice as large as the Summer Crookneck, often measuring 24 inches in length, with exceedingly warted surface.



Hubbard Squash

WINTER SQUASHES

1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Sibley One of the best shippers owing to the hardness of the shell. Flesh is solid and thick, of bright orange color and choice quality. Flavor is rich and sweet, and it ripens easily.

Delieious This fine new winter Squash is of the finest quality possible. In size it closely resembles the original Hubbard. For table use it cannot be excelled.

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Hubbard One of the best of the winter squashes for table use, and is rivaled only by the Delicious. Flesh is rich yellow, very thick, fine grained, dry, and of excellent flavor.

Warted Hubbard Of extra fine quality. Very hard, dark green shell, heavily warted; flesh is dry and sweet.

Golden Hubbard A very distinct sort, of the shape and general character of the Hubbard, but a little smaller, earlier to mature, and of a rich orange red instead of the dark olive green.

• • TOMATOES • •

CULTURE—For a small garden, sow a few seeds in a shallow box or flower pot the beginning of March, and place in a sunny window. About May 15th, set plants in the garden, 3 feet apart each way, watering freely at time of transplanting. If a large area is to be planted, sow seed in the hotbed in rows 5 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep. They should have frequent shallow cultivation.

Pritchard, Kanora and Marglobe are WILT RESISTANT VARIETIES

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper Wilt Resistant of the type known as self-topping. Fruits are large, smooth, globe shaped, very solid with small seed pockets and no core. Mid-season late and a very heavy cropper. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20.

Rutger's Medium to large fruits, shaped similar to Marglobe, but more flattened at the stem end. Color is fine red, seed cavity small. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

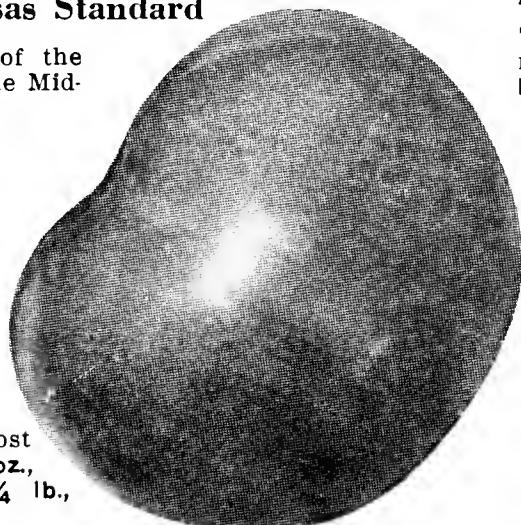
Barteldes Kanora Originated by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station. Valuable for those regions which are infested with wilt. It is a mid-season or main crop tomato. Fruits are medium size, bright scarlet, evenly colored, very deep and globular and smooth. An excellent canner and shipper. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Marglobe The Marglobe fruits are smooth, globular, meaty, almost coreless, and deep scarlet in color. They ripen uniformly, even around the stem, and resist cracking well. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Earliana Fruits are deep scarlet and grow closely together in clusters of five to eight, are of medium size, smooth, and solid. 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Barteldes Kansas Standard

(Tree Type) One of the best tomatoes for the Middle West. It is of rapid, vigorous growth, with strong, heavy stalks, which stand up well. The fruit is of a bright, glossy red color and is produced in clusters of from four to five tomatoes. It has very few seeds; the meat is thick and firm and of a most excellent flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.



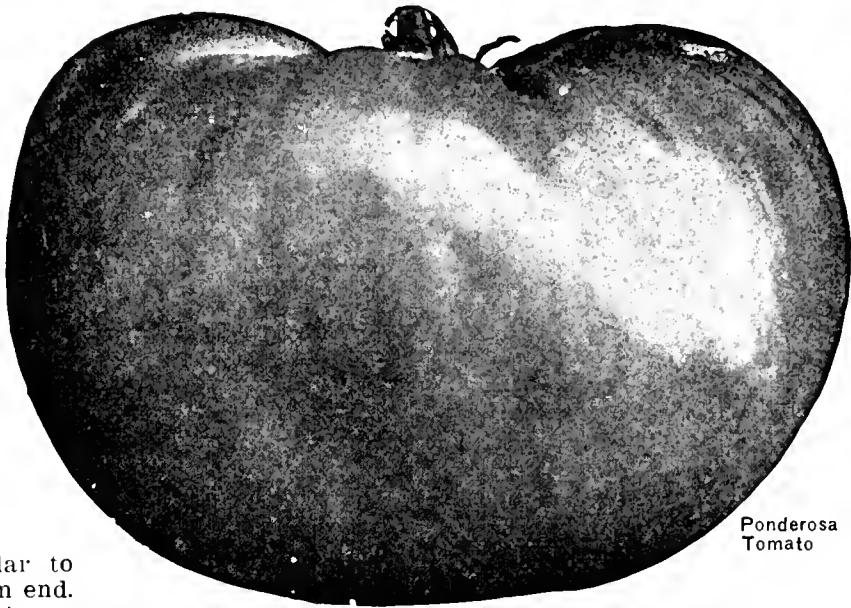
Break O'Day

Livingston's Globe Large purple fruits, which are truly globe-shaped and fine for slicing. The seed cavity is small and there is hardly any core. This variety is medium early. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Redfield Beauty One of the most largely planted late Pink Tomatoes. The fruits color thoroughly over the entire surface, and retain their large size until late in the season. Very prolific. 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Chalk's Early Jewel Plant is of robust growth, and very productive. Fruits of deep scarlet, somewhat flattened, very smooth, of large size, excellent flavor, ripen early, and bear late. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

New Stone A fine main crop variety. The vine is a strong grower, very productive, and its fruits are large, smooth, rounded or deep and slightly flat at the top and bottom. 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.



Ponderosa Tomato

Greater Baltimore The Great Canning Tomato. On account of its size, shape, color and enormous yield the Greater Baltimore has become immensely popular with the canners. It yields heavily and is a most dependable variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

John Baer Fruits are uniform, entirely free from core and do not burst when ripe. The meat is solid and of a mild sweet flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

June Pink As early as "Sparks' Earliana," of high productiveness, and the vines are absolutely blight proof. The splendid round, solid, meaty tomatoes are the attraction of the markets. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Ponderosa Although this variety has been known for a long time, it is still unsurpassed in size. The immense fruits often weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds, are meaty, and of delicious flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Dwarf Champion (Tree Type) A second-early tomato, whose close, upright growth enables it to be planted much earlier and nearer together than any of the older sorts. It is extremely productive. The fruit resembles the Acme, of a purplish pink color, smooth, medium sized, and uniform. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Break O'Day Wilt Resistant. A cross between Marglobe and Earliana. Similar to Marglobe but about one week earlier. Promises to be very popular. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Oxheart Extremely large purple fruits shaped like an oxheart. Popular with the home gardener. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

Golden Queen A yellow tomato, of medium size, ripens rather early; of attractive appearance and a distinct flavor all its own. Many consider this tomato of better flavor than the red varieties, as it is claimed to be less acid. 1 oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

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SMALL TOMATOES

1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40.

YELLOW PLUM—Fruits are plum-shaped and of a bright lemon color, are scarcely ever more than 1-inch in diameter and for this reason are fine for preserves and pickles.

RED PLUM—Same as above, except for color.

YELLOW PEAR—Fruit of perfect pear shape, handsome, and solid. Our stock is true to type, and the small variety. Used for preserving.

RED PEAR—Same as above, only red in color.

RED CHERRY—A small variety, size and shape of a cherry, perfectly round and smooth. Unsurpassed for pickling.

YELLOW CHERRY—Same as above, except color.

HUSK TOMATO or GROUND CHERRY—Immensely productive, very sweet, mildly flavored. Fruits are about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and enclosed in a loose husk. The seed we offer is of the genuine Ground Cherry.

• • TOBACCO • •

1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Havana Pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country commands a high price as cigar stock.

Connecticut Seed Leaf Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern states, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown in the South.

Missouri Broad Leaf A well known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers.

White Burley A variety grown for the manufacture of fine cut and plug.

Turnips

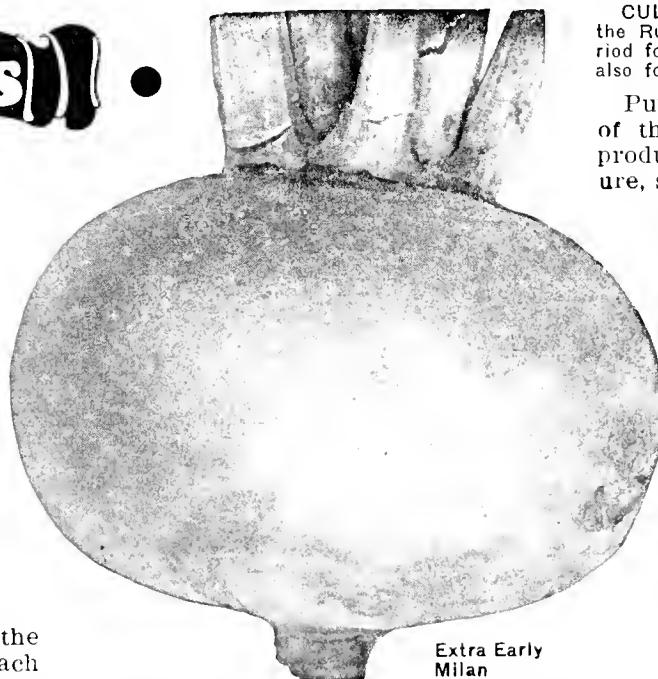
1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

ABOVE PRICES APPLY
TO ALL VARIETIES EX-
CEPT MILAN.

CULTURE—For the early crop, sow the seed as soon as the ground can be prepared; for the late crop, sow in the latter part of July or early in August. The rows may be 12 to 18 inches apart or 26 to 30 if a horse cultivator is to be employed. If one good seed is dropped to every inch of furrow the stand should be satisfactory.

WHITE FLESHED VARIETIES

The Earliest varieties are the two Milan Turnips. These reach a size of 2 to 3 inches in sixty days and it is at this size that they are best.



Extra Early Purple Top Milan

The earliest in cultivation. Very flat, medium size, with a bright purple top; leaves few, short, and light of color. The pure white flesh is of the choicest quality, hard, solid, and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper. 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Extra Early White Milan Root small, very smooth, flat, entirely white, with a slender tap-root; leaves small and few, undivided, oval. Prices same as Purple Top Milan.

Purple Top Strap Leaved The standard for this part of the country. The root is small or medium sized, very flat, quite smooth, pure white on the underground part, and bright violet-red on the upper part.

Early Snowball Root tolerably flattened or globular, of a pure white color. It is of medium size, of excellent quality.

Early White Egg A quick-growing, egg-shaped variety. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties.

Purple Top White Globe An old favorite. Root large, quite round, white underground, and purple on the upper part for about one-half of the length of the root.

Pomeranian White Globe A free-growing rough leaved sort used for both table and stock. Flesh is white, very firm and close grained.

Cowhorn This variety is pure white, except a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like a carrot and generally crooked, hence its name.

Early White Flat Dutch A popular early turnip for table use. The root is a broad disc shape; flesh is white, tender, not very sugary, and of good quality.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

Amber Globe or Strap-Leaved Root almost round or, more usually, top-shaped; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained and sugary.

All Pkts. on
this page, except Herbs..... 5c

Seven Top The salad turnip. When sown in the early spring it produces greens very quickly.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA

CULTURE—Same as for the turnip, except that the Rutabaga requires more room and a longer period for its growth. It is used like the turnip, and also for stock feed.

Purple Top Yellow is the best variety of the Swedish turnip. It is hardy and productive, flesh is yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored.

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs

No Garden Is Complete Without
a Few Herbs.

ANISE. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

BALM. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

BORAGE (Gurkenkraut). Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

CARAWAY (Kuemmel). Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

CATNIP or CATMINT. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

CHERVIL. Annual. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

CORIANDER. Annual. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

DANDELION (Loewenzahn). Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

DILL. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

HOREHOUND. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

HYSSOP. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

LAVENDER. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

ROSEMARY. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

RUE. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SAGE. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

SAVORY. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SORREL. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

SWEET BASIL. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

SWEET FENNEL. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

SWEET MARJORAM. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

SWEET THYME. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

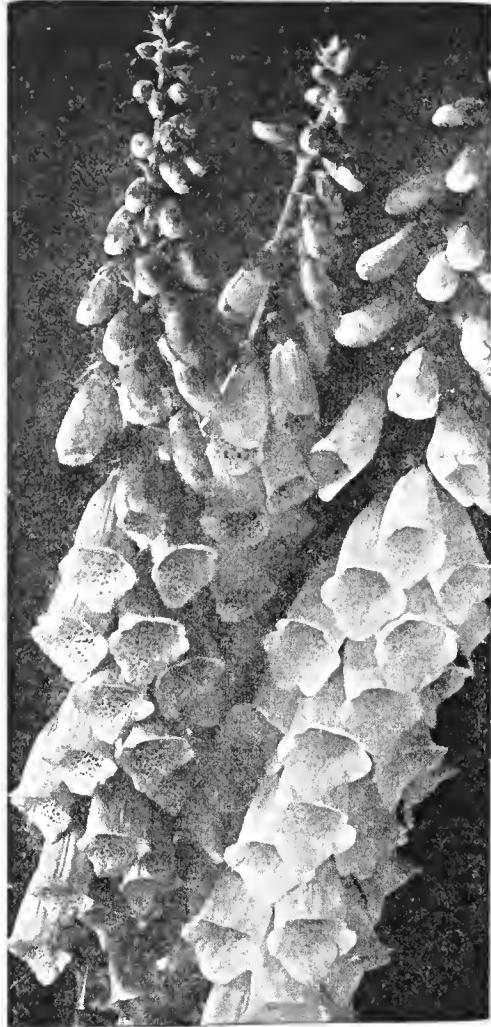
WORMWOOD. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

PLANTING GUIDE for HOME and MARKET GARDENS

Quantity of Seed Required for 100 Feet of Row and Per Acre

Crop	Required for 100 feet of row		Depth for planting seed	Distance apart		Amount of seed planted per acre		
	Seed	Plants		Rows				
				Horse cultivation	Hand cultivation			
Asparagus.....	1 ounce.....	75	Inches 1 - 1½	Feet 4 - 5	1½ to 2 feet.....	18 inches.....	5 lbs.	
Beans:								
Lima, bush.....	1 pint.....		1 - 1½	2½-3	2 feet.....	3 to 4 inches.....	60 lbs.	
Lima, pole.....	do.....		1 - 1½	3 - 4	3 feet.....	3 to 4 feet.....	30 lbs.	
Snap, bush.....	do.....		1 - 1½	2½-3	2 feet.....	3 to 4 inches.....	60 lbs.	
Snap, pole.....	½ pint.....		1 - 1½	3 - 4	.....do.....	3 feet.....	30 lbs.
Beet.....	2 ounces....		1	2 - 2½	14 to 16 inches..	2 to 3 inches.....	6 lbs.	
Beet, Mangel.....							5 lbs.	
Broccoli:								
Heading.....	1 packet....	50- 75	½	2½-3	2 to 2½ feet.....	14 to 24 inches.....		
Sprouting.....	do.....	50- 75	½	2½-3	.....do.....	.....do.....	1 oz.
Brussels Sprouts.....	do.....	50- 75	½	2½-3	.....do.....	.....do.....	2 oz.
Cabbage.....	do.....	50- 75	½	2½-3	.....do.....	.....do.....	4 oz.
Cabbage, Chinese.....	do.....		½	2 - 2½	18 to 24 inches..	8 to 12 inches.....		
Carrot.....	do.....		½	2 - 2½	14 to 16 inches..	2 to 3 inches.....	2 lbs.	
Cauliflower.....	do.....	50- 75	½	2½-3	2 to 2½ feet.....	14 to 24 inches.....	1 oz.	
Celeriac.....	do.....	200-250	½	2½-3	18 to 24 inches..	4 to 6 inches.....		
Celery.....	do.....	200-250	½	2½-3	.....do.....	.....do.....	4 oz.
Chard, Swiss.....	2 ounces....		1	2 - 2½	.....do.....	6 inches.....	
Chervil.....	1 packet....		½	2 - 2½	14 to 16 inches..	2 to 3 inches.....		
Chicory, Witloof.....	do.....		½	2 - 2½	18 to 24 inches..	6 to 8 inches.....	2½ lbs.	
Chives.....	do.....		½	2½-3	14 to 16 inches..	In clusters.....		
Collards.....	do.....		½	3 - 3½	18 to 24 inches..	18 to 24 inches.....	4 oz.	
Corn Salad.....	do.....		½	2½-3	14 to 16 inches..	1 foot.....	5 lbs.	
Corn, Sweet.....	¼ pint....		2	3 - 3½	2 to 3 feet.....	Drills, 14 to 16 inches; hills, 2½ to 3 feet.....		
Cress:								
Upland.....	1 packet....		½ - ¼	2 - 2½	14 to 16 inches..	2 to 3 inches.....		
Water.....	do.....		½ - ¼	2 - 2½	18 to 24 inches..	4 to 6 inches.....		
Cucumber.....	do.....		1	6 - 7	6 to 7 feet.....	Drills, 3 feet; hills, 6 feet	2 lbs.	
Eggplant.....	1 packet....	50	½	3	2 to 2½ feet.....	3 feet.....	4 oz.	
Endive.....	do.....		½	2½-3	18 to 24 inches..	12 inches.....	2 lbs.	
Garlic.....	1 pound....		1 - 2	2½-3	14 to 16 inches..	2 to 3 inches.....		
Horseradish.....	Cuttings....	50- 75	2	3 - 4	2 to 2½ feet.....	18 to 24 inches.....		
Jerusalem Artichoke.....	1 to 2 qts....	25- 35	2 - 3	3 - 4	2 to 3 feet.....	2 to 3 feet.....		
Kale.....	1 packet....		½	2½-3	18 to 24 inches..	12 to 15 inches.....	1 lb.	
Kohlrabi.....	do.....		½	2½-3	14 to 16 inches..	5 to 6 inches.....	1 lb.	
Leek.....	do.....		½ - 1	2½-3	.....do.....	2 to 3 inches.....	4 lbs.
Lettuce.....	do.....	100	½	2½-3	.....do.....	15 inches.....	3 lbs.
Muskmelon.....	do.....		1	6 - 7	6 to 7 feet.....	Hills, 6 feet.....	2 lbs.	
Mustard.....	do.....		½	2½-3	14 to 16 inches..	12 inches.....	1 lb.	
Okra.....	2 ounces....		1 - 1½	3 - 3½	3 to 3½ feet.....	2 feet.....	8 lbs.	
Onion:								
Plants.....		400	1 - 2	2 - 2½	14 to 16 inches..	2 to 3 inches.....	22 crates	
Seed.....	1 packet....		½ - 1	2 - 2½	.....do.....	.....do.....	4 lbs.
Sets.....	1 quart....		1 - 2	2 - 2½	.....do.....	.....do.....	12 bu.
Parsley.....	1 packet....		½	2 - 2½	.....do.....	4 to 6 inches.....	3 lbs.
Parsley, turnip-rooted.....	do.....		½ - ¼	2 - 2½	.....do.....	2 to 3 inches.....	
Parsnip.....	do.....		½	2 - 2½	18 to 24 inches..	.....do.....	3 lbs.
Peas.....	1 pint....		2 - 3	2 - 4	1½ to 3 feet.....	1 inch.....	60 lbs.	
Peppers.....	1 packet....	50 - 70	½	3 - 4	2 to 3 feet.....	18 to 24 inches.....	2 oz.	
Pumpkin.....	1 ounce....		1 - 2	5 - 8	5 to 8 feet.....	3 to 4 feet.....	4 lbs.	
Radish.....	1 ounce....		½	2 - 2½	14 to 16 inches..	1 inch.....	10 lbs.	
Rhubarb.....		25- 35		3 - 4	3 to 4 feet.....	3 to 4 feet.....	5 lbs.	
Salsify.....	1 ounce....		½	2 - 2½	18 to 24 inches..	2 to 3 inches.....	8 lbs.	
Spinach.....	1 ounce....		½	2 - 2½	14 to 16 inches..	3 to 4 inches.....	8 lbs.	
Spinach, New Zealand.....	do.....		1 - 1½	3 - 3½	3 feet.....	18 inches.....		
Squash:								
Bush.....	½ ounce....		1 - 2	4 - 5	4 to 5 feet.....	Drills, 15 to 18 inches; hills, 4 feet.....	4 lbs.	
Vine.....	1 ounce....		1 - 2	8 - 12	8 to 12 feet.....	Drills, 2 to 3 feet; hills, 4 feet.....	2 lbs.	
Sweet Potato.....	5 pounds....	75	2 - 3	3 - 3½	3 to 3½ feet.....	12 to 14 inches.....		
Tomato.....	1 packet....	35- 50	½	3 - 4	2 to 3 feet.....	1½ to 3 feet.....	2 oz.	
Turnip Greens.....	do.....		½ - ½	2 - 2½	14 to 16 inches..	2 to 3 inches.....		
Turnips and Rutabagas.....	½ ounce....		½ - ½	2 - 2½	.....do.....	.....do.....	1 lb.
Watmelons.....	1 ounce....		1 - 2	8 - 10	8 to 10 feet.....	Drills, 2 to 3 feet; hills, 8 feet.....	2 lbs.	

Plant BARTELDES Seeds and Buy Them From Your Local Dealer



FLOWERS

In the average home building lot, there are two sizeable spaces left after the home is erected—the front yard and "Back Yard." Many of us dislike the term "back yard," for it calls to mind memories of yards as well left unseen, just a yard, unadorned and neglected—no place for enjoyment, and not a pleasing sight to the eye.

You don't need a lot of money to turn that ugly duckling, the "back yard" into a scene that is pleasing to the eye and a spot where you may spend many enjoyable hours next summer. A few packets of flower seeds will do the trick.

Flower seeds are divided into three classes: Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

ANNUALS—Plants which, when grown from seed, mature, flower and die in one year.

BIENNIALS—Plants which live two years, usually blooming only during the second year.

PERENNIALS—Plants which, when grown from seed, usually begin blooming the second year, and continue to live and bloom each succeeding year.

Seeds of Annual Flowers

Antirrhinum (*Snapdragon*). Height 12 to 24 inches. Flowers the first year. They are useful for cutting and keep fresh a long time. From seed sown in the open ground in May, plants will bloom in July and August and then continually until frost.

Coral Red, Bright Red Color with White Throat. Pkt., 5c.

Queen of the North, Snow White. Pkt., 5c.

Tall mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Ageratum Mexicanum Height 12 inches. The plants are bushy, erect, and produce clusters of pretty brush-like blue flowers throughout the season. They make fine borders. Pkt., 5c

Alyssum Height 6 to 12 inches. This plant is used for borders, edgings, baskets, pots, rockwork and for cutting. Alyssum can be increased from cuttings made from strong new side shoots, as well as by division of the roots.

DWARF (*Carpet of Snow*). Very small, with pretty white flowers. Blooms all summer and fall. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

SWEET ALYSSUM—Standard variety for borders, window boxes, masses, etc. It is of trailing habit, bearing many fragrant white flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Amaranthus 2 to 5 feet. These robust annuals are grown for their brilliantly colored foliage. They grow very tall and are very effective and showy garden plants, adapted for centers and backgrounds of flower beds.

CAUDATUS (*Love Lies Bleeding*). Has long drooping red spikes. Pkt., 5c

TRICOLOR (*Joseph's Coat*). The inner foliage is black and bronze, tipped with green, and the outer foliage is bright red and yellow. This plant is very attractive. Pkt., 5c

CRUENTUS. Bears dark red feathery flowers. Very hardy. Pkt., 5c



ASTERS

The Aster is one of the most satisfactory of the annual flowering plants. It has a great variety of size and color and its season of bloom makes it valuable for cut flowers. The dwarf varieties lend themselves to close planting for cut flowers, while the tall varieties are well adapted where careless effects are desired.



Sweet Alyssum—Used as a Border.

ASTERS—Continued

BARTELDES GIANT ASTER—It combines the Crego Ostrich Feather type of flower with the robust habit of growth and length of stem of the beauty type. Their immense size, their beauty and their long, sturdy stems will give them the first place among Asters.

Mixed colors. **Pkt., 20c**

VICTORIA ASTERS—A free bloomer, very hardy and adapts itself to almost any soil.

Finest mixed. **Pkt., 5c**

GIANT CREGO—These flowers are of immense size and borne on long stems. The appearance of Chrysanthemums. 30 inches high and bear an abundance of flowers during August and September. Pink, White, Lavender, Blue, Red, Purple, Mixed. **Pkt., 5c**

QUILLED ASTERS—One of the Japanese Needle type and entirely distinct from other varieties. Plants grow about 20 inches high and bear an abundance of flowers on long stems. **Pkt., 5c**

COMET OR BRANCHING ASTERS—A medium, tall variety, excellent for cutting, flowers very large, petals long, twisted and wavy, making a very graceful Chrysanthemum-like flower.

Mixed color.

GOOD MIXED ASTERS—This splendid mixture is unequaled for an assortment of kinds and colors. They are selected from the choicest varieties.

Balsam (Lady Slipper) Height, 2 feet. The flowers are of brilliant colors and are produced in great profusion. Tender annuals, should be started indoors in April or sown outdoors in May. Double Mixed. Double White. Double Camellia-flowered (fine). **Pkt., 5c**

Bachelor's Button (*Centaurea Cyanus*) (2 feet). Also called Cornflower, Ragged Sailor and Blue Bottle. Excellent for cutting. Reseeds itself so that it is practically perennial in habit. **Pkt., 5c**

Brachycome (6 inches). A delicate dwarf-growing plant, suitable for growing in masses, edging and rustic baskets. Flowers are of blue, lilac and white with dark and white centers. **Pkt., 5c**

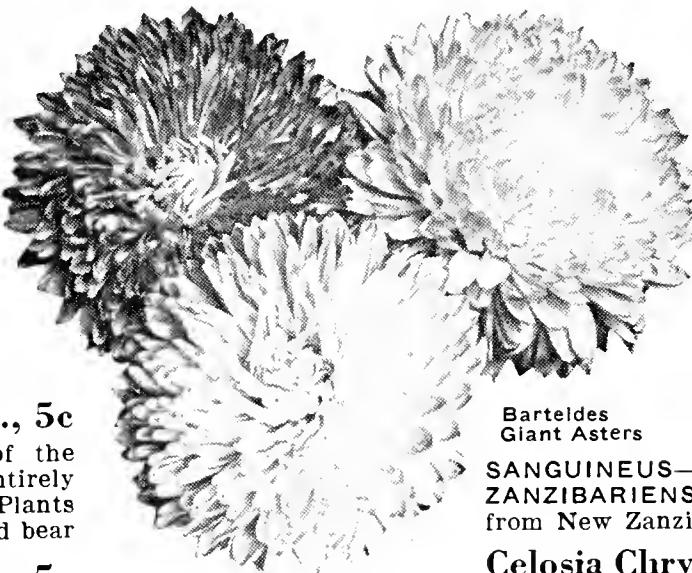
Burning Bush or Summer Cypress (*Kochia Trichophylla*). Remains green all summer and turns deep red in the fall. Makes fine annual hedge. **Pkt., 5c**

Cacalia Coccinea (Tassel Flower) (1 foot). A pretty annual with flowers of bright scarlet and orange, borne in clusters on slender stalks about a foot in length. They bloom all summer. **Pkt., 5c**

Calendula Officinalis (Pot Marigold) (18 inches). This splendid variety has large, double flowers, beautifully imbricated, resembling in form and size the finest aster. Of straw color it blooms profusely from July till frost. **Pkt., 5c**

Candytuft (1 foot). Plants are about a foot high and very bushy. Various colors. The white flowers are very fragrant. White, **Pkt., 10c**; Dwarf Tom Thumb mixed, **Pkt., 10c**; many color, mixed.

Calliopsis (*Coreopsis*) (Height 2 feet). One of the garden's great forces in yellows, strengthened with rich maroons and browns. Flowers from August until frost. **Pkt., 5c**



Canna (3 feet). Cannas are usually grown from bulb but are very easily grown from seed. Some fine varieties are developed by planting the seed.

Pkt., 5c

Carnation (18 inches). This beautiful and well known flower produces a finer bloom when grown from seed than grown from cuttings taken from old plants.

MARGUERITE CARNATION—The most popular variety for the amateur. Flowers in a few weeks from the time of sowing and produces beautifully fringed and wonderfully fragrant flowers. **Pkt., 5c**

Castor Bean (6 to 10 feet). A luxuriant expansive foliage plant, of tropical appearance. The stalks of the plants are brownish red, the leaves are very large.

SANGUINEUS—Large red. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

ZANZIBARIENSIS—A giant variety introduced from New Zanzibar. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Celosia Chrysanthemiflora (5 feet). The heads are immense, measuring 10 inches and over in diameter. The flowers are of velvety texture of Red, Yellow, Orange, White, Light Blue, and Mauve. They retain their color after being cut and dried. Grow very irregular and should be given plenty of room. **Pkt., 20c; three for 50c, postpaid.**

Cockscomb (Celosia) (2½ feet). There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich.

GIANT EMPRESS COCKSCOMB. Flowers of enormous size. **Pkt., 5c.**

FEATHERED COCKSCOMB. Flowers look like graceful plumes of brilliant colors. **Pkt., 5c. Dwarf Mixed, Pkt., 5c. Tall Mixed, Pkt., 10c.**

Centaurea (1½ to 2 feet).

CENTAUREA CANDIDISSIMA (Dusty Miller). Fine foliage plants for bedding, baskets, pots and borders. The leaves are silvery white. **Pkt., 5c**

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS (Royal Sweet Sultan). The beautiful, sweet-scented flowers are borne on long stems and will keep a long while. **Pkt., 5c**

Cosmos (3 to 4 feet). A strong, tall growing annual. Most effective when planted in masses or background borders against fences.

EARLY FLOWERING. Mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

LATE FLOWERING. In white, pink, crimson, yellow and mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**



Calendula Officinalis

tall borders, since they reach **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy) (1 foot). The state flower of California. Finely cut foliage and bloom from June until frost. **Pkt., 5c.**

Four O'Clock (*Marvel of Peru or Mirabilis Jalapa*) (3 feet). It blooms during late summer and autumn, opening its flowers only late in the afternoon and on cloudy days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Everlasting Flowers (18 inches). A fine mixture of the straw-flowered varieties. Will retain their color all winter.

Globe Amaranth (*Gomphrena Globosa*) (10 inches). A good bedding plant. The flowers resemble clover blossoms, are of purplish-red, white and striped colors.

Pkt., 5c

Gypsophila (1 foot). Small white, and pink fairy-like flowers, borne on long feathery stems. Blooms from first of July till frost.

ELEGANS PINK. This delicate rose-pink flower makes a beautiful border. Pkt., 10c.

Helianthus or Sunflower (3 to 5 feet). These new ornamental sunflowers are excellent for garden planting, for screening unsightly places and also for bouquets.

HELIANTHUS GLOBOSUS (Double). Flowers are large, double and of rich saffron color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Red Sunflower Horticulturists have been trying for years to get a Red Sunflower. They have now come very near it, red flowers tipped with yellow. This is a decided novelty, and will please you. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Helichrysum Monstrosum (18 inches). Good shape, size and of desirable colors—yellow, sulphur, cream, white, pink, rose, red and crimson. Bloom from July until destroyed by frosts.

Ice Plant (6 inches) (*Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum*). A dwarf plant of trailing habit. The surface of the foliage is covered with particles resembling crystals of ice glistening in the sun.

Pkt., 5c

Larkspur (2 to 3 feet) (*Delphinium Ajacis Annual*). The annual varieties include the rocket hyacinth-flowered larkspurs, so called from their long, narrow flower spikes. Tall mixed. Dwarf mixed.

Pkt., 5c

Linum Grandiflorum

Rubrum (*Scarlet Flax*) (18 inches). The flowers are deep crimson with black centers and saucer-shaped.

Pkt., 5c

Job's Tears (*Coix Lachrymae*) (3 feet). Curious ornamental grass from East Indies, with broad, cornlike leaves and seeds of a light slate color. Beads are sometimes strung from the seeds.

Pkt., 5c

Lobelia (6 inches). Make a neat and effective edging for geraniums and ornamental-leaved plants; pretty for baskets and vases and porch boxes. Colors are deep blue and blue marked with white.

Pkt., 5c

Marigold Bears a profusion of flowers of brilliant shades of yellow, marked with maroon and brown. They are about 1 and 1½ inches in diameter.

DWARF DOUBLE FRENCH, Pkt., 5c.
TALL DOUBLE AFRICAN. Pkt., 5c.

Pkt., 5c

TALL ORANGE PRINCE. A new Marigold. Bears enormous orange-colored flowers of the quilled type. It is hardy, a free bloomer and a most satisfactory variety. Pkt., 5c.

Mignonette (*Reseda Odorata*). Height 1 foot. Fragrant blossoms continuously through the summer and until after severe frosts. This can also be grown in pots for winter flowering.

SWEET GRANDI FLORA. Large flowering, very fragrant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Golden yellow color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Mourning Bride (18 inches) (*Scabiosa Atropurpurea*). These hardy annuals show a great variation of color and the long stems and keeping qualities of the blossoms make this one of the best annuals for bouquets. Pkt., 10c.

Nicotiana Affinis (2½ to 3 feet). Belongs to the tobacco family. Plants are in full flower every sunny day from June until frost. Blossoms trumpet shaped, on tall stems in colors of blue, red and rose. Pkt., 5c.

Nicotiana Sanderae (2 feet). A lovely hybrid of elegant branching habit, bearing rosy flowers on long graceful stems.

Pkt., 5c

Nigella Damascena (2½ feet) (*Love-in-a-Mist* or *Devil-in-the-Bush*). Plants are compact, with fine cut foliage, which blooms profusely. Colors are blue and white.

Pkt., 5c

Ornamental Grasses These grasses are very useful for cutting when fresh, for summer bouquets, and are desirable for winter bouquets. Mixed varieties.

Pkt., 5c

NASTURTIUMS

TALL NASTURTIUMS (Average height 5 feet). Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellises, stone walls, etc., the climbing nasturtiums can also be grown as pot plants for winter-flowering, hanging baskets and vases. **Tall Mixed, All Colors**, Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.

COCCINEUM. Bright orange-scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

SCHILLINGI. Bright yellow with maroon blotches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

ATROPURPUREUM—Dark crimson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

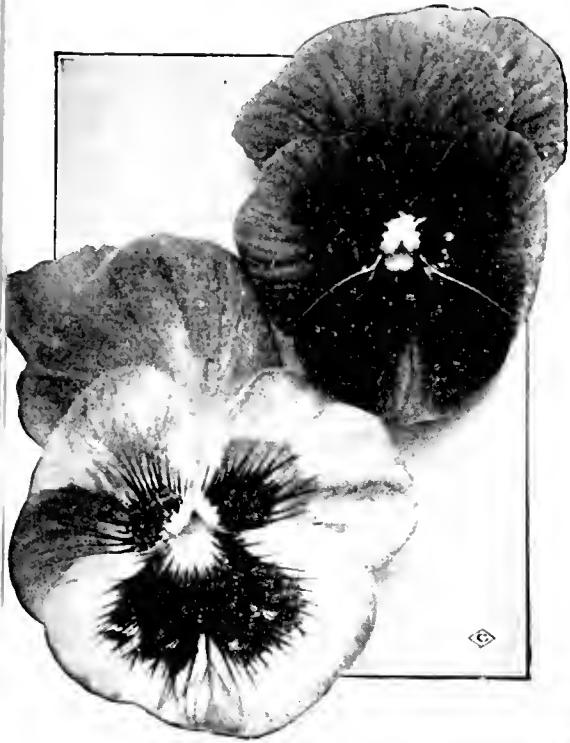
KING THEODORE. Crimson, dark leaved Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

DWARF NASTURTIUMS (1 foot). These plants have a neat, compact habit of growth and attractive foliage, and are excellent for borders. They bloom constantly throughout the season. **Dwarf Mixed**, Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.

BRILLIANT. A handsome scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

KING THEODORE. Maroon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

LADY BIRD. Orange, yellow, red blotches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.



PANSIES

BARTELD'S GIANT MARKET PANSIES. This strain is the result of many years of careful breeding and selection. Flowers are of immense size, and very rich coloring. Plants bear an abundance of giant blossoms. Pkt., 15c.

TRIMARDEAU PANSIES. We have discarded all other separate colors of pansies for the Trimardeau strains for we know that they are most satisfactory.

White, with dark centers. Black, king of the blacks. Yellow, a beautiful clear color. Blue, Azure blue. Purple, deep, royal purple. Bronze, a fine golden bronze. Each of the above Trimardeau Pansies mixed, at 10c per packet or the entire collection of seven for 50c.

SWEET SCENTED PANTRY. A hybridization of the Pansy and the Sweet Violet, color and shape of the Pansy, sweet fragrance of the Violet. Flowers are of good size. Pkt., 15c.

ORCHID-FLOWERED PANTRY. The upper petals are upright and plaited, resembling orchids. Colors are light, usually terra cotta, flesh, orange, rose, pink and lilac. Pkt., 15c.

GOOD MIXED

A very good strain of all colors. Excellent for bedding. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 50c; oz., \$1.25.

PETUNIAS

Because of the ease and facility with which all of the single-flowered varieties of Petunia can be grown from seed. They are attractive in beds and masses, serve well for broad borders or bands, and thrive in window boxes.

ROSY MORN. Very beautiful rose color. Pkt., 15c; 1/8 oz., 45c.

PINK GLORY. Pure flame rose pink. Flowers slightly ruffled. Pkt., 25c.

ROYAL PURPLE. Ruffled flowers are of rich velvety purple. Pkt., 25c.

SINGLE. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 40c.

DOUBLE. Mixed. Saved from the choicest double flowers. Pkt., 30c.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. Produce immense blossoms. Pkt., 20c.

STRIPED AND BLOTTCHED. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 1/8 oz., 30c; 1/4 oz., 50c.



Double Petunia

Phlox Drummondi (1 foot).

The Phlox Drummondi is sometimes called the flame flower. Very easily grown, give a quick return of bloom and offer a large variety to choose from. Mixed, pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 40c; oz., \$1.40.

PHLOX ALBA. White. Pkt., 5c.

PHLOX, Star of Quedlinburg. Flowers are star-shaped, and very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

Pinks (Dianthus) (1 foot). A popular class of flowers which should be used more generally in garden culture. Bloom constantly from July until frost and if covered will bloom again the second season.

CHINENSIS (Double China)—Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 20c.

LACINIATUS (Double Imperial)—Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 20c.

Poppies They bear so profusely and are of such brilliant colors that they are especially valuable for mass planting. The annuals should be planted early in the spring and not transplanted.

SINGLE and DOUBLE POPPIES—Mixed. A fine collection of all the best annual varieties. Plant these in a mass or row and you will get a beautiful effect. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

SHIRLEY POPPY. The flowers range from pure white to maroon with all intermediate shadings. Of easy culture and free bloomers. Pkt., 5c.

Portulaca (Moss Rose or Sun Plant). These trailing plants love the sun and stay close to the soil. Round flat flowers with vivid shades of red, yellow, pink and white. Fine for massing in beds edging and rockwork. Single, mixed. Pkt., 5c. Double, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Pyrethrum Annum A beautiful bedding plant with golden leaves, called Golden Feather. Pkt., 5c.

Salpiglossis These are very showy bedding or border plants with richly colored funnel shaped flowers which are borne on long, graceful stems. The flowers are of purple-scarlet, yellow and blue. Pkt., 5c.

Salvia Splendens (2 1/2 feet). The brightest and most popular of all bedding plants. The brilliant, scarlet flowers are very striking. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 75c.

Schizanthus (18 inches). Flowers are dainty, often called the Butterfly Flower. They come into bloom very quickly and are splendid for borders, gardens, and also for cut flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet Sultan (Centaurea Moschata) (2 feet). The flowers are exquisitely fringed three to four inches across, borne on long stems and are very fragrant. In bloom from July until October. Pkt., 5c.

Ten-Weeks Stocks (Cut and Come Again—Cheiranthus Matthiola) (1 to 2 feet). The flowers look like small rosettes, appear on long stalks, are exceedingly fragrant, and the flowers are of all colors. Pkt., 5c.

Verbenas One of the most popular bedding annuals. The flowers are of very bright colors produced from June until frost. Either white, pink, purple, red, blue or mixed. Pkt., 5c.



Fox

• • ZINNIAS • •

The Zinnia is easily grown from seed sown in the open ground. Of late, great improvements have been wrought both in color and form of the flower. To secure large flowers and a profusion of bloom the plants must be given ample room for full development, as well as an abundant supply of food. Strong, rich soils suit the Zinnia.

Barteldes Colossal Zinnia Flowers are of immense size and thickly set with velvety petals.

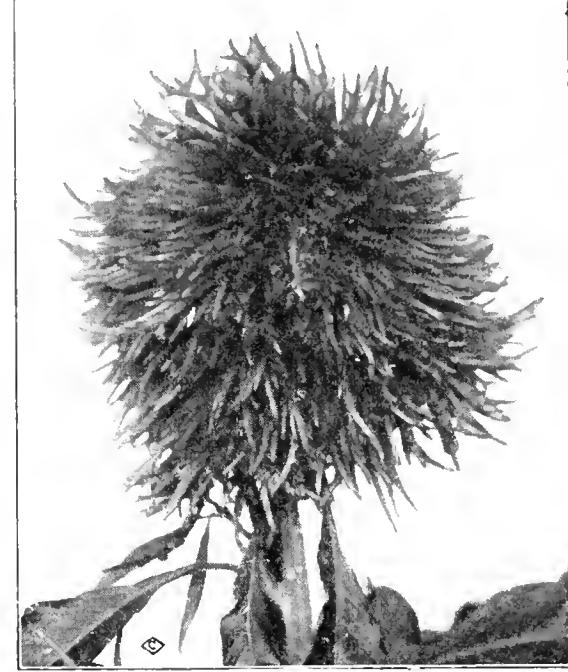
Plants are healthy, vigorous, branching freely and make excellent material for masses or cutting. Red, white, yellow, pink or mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c; oz., 85c, postpaid.

Zebra Zinnia STRIPED—Like the Zebra and very attractive. Pkt., 5c.

Dahlia Flowered Zinnia This is a new giant flowered type, the petals overlapping in such a manner as to give the blossoms the appearance of a decorative dahlia. The colors of this type are not so brilliant as the others, but are soft shades of lavender, rose and old gold. They are very strong, vigorous growing plants, and bloom profusely throughout the summer. Red, yellow, white, pink or mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$1.25.



Barteldes Dahlia Flowered Zinnia



Woolflower

Pompon or Miniature Zinnias

A dainty and ornamental Zinnia which is very useful for borders. They stand transplanting readily and are fine for bedding in small gardens where tall plants spoil the effect. They come in all the beautiful shades of coloring of the tall Zinnias and the flowers are just as perfect in form.

Pkt., 5c

Double Mixed Zinnias Extra double flowers, good producers. Pkt., 5c.

Victory Quilled Zinnias The petals of these flowers are peculiarly quilled and twisted, giving the flowers a distinct appearance. The twisting of the petals reflects the colors in a pleasing manner.

Pkt., 5c

Chinese Woolflower Height 2 feet. The flowers resemble balls of tufted wool. From early summer until late fall there are countless flowers. We offer this in Red, Pink or Yellow. Please specify color. Pkt., 15c; 1 pkt. of each color, 40c.

Xeranthemum One of the prettiest and most satisfactory of the everlasting flowers. Colors are of bright rose, purple, and white, are very showy in the garden and make fine winter bouquets. Will bloom from early summer until frost.

Pkt., 5c

Seeds of Perennial Flowers

Raising Hardy Perennials From Seed

Hardy perennials are easily grown from seed. In many cases they are a little slower than annuals, but with care they are successfully raised from seed with much less expense than buying the plants. Tender and half-hardy perennials are best sown in spring after frost is over. Hardy perennials are sown in the late summer and early fall for next year's flowers.

Agrostemma Coronaria (Rose Campion) (15 inches). Blooms the first season from seed, producing pretty pink blossoms on long slender stems. Mixed, per pkt., 5c.

Bellis Perennis (Double Daisy) (6 inches). The flowers are quilled and flat-petaled and come in white, red, pink and variegated.



LONGFELLOW. Pink, pkt., 10c.

SNOWBALL. White, pkt., 10c.

MIXED. Pkt., 10c.

Columbine (*Aquilegia Coerulea*) (1½ to 2 feet). The state flower of Colorado. The colors range from light to dark blue. Hardy perennial. We can also offer the Yellow variety.

YELLOW COLUMBINE. Pkt., 10c.

MIXED COLUMBINE. Pkt., 10c.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE. Blue. Pkt., 10c.

Coreopsis (*Lanceolata*) (2 feet). This is a rapid growing, hardy perennial. The flowers are bright yellow, very attractive. Blooms the first year from seed.

Pkt., 5c

Campanula Media (Bell Flower) (1½ to 2 feet). The fine bell-shaped flowers are

large enough to attract attention by themselves. Pkt., 5c.
Delphinium Hybridum (Perennial Larkspur) (3 to 4 feet). Seed sown early in the spring will bloom in August. Splendid for planting in hardy borders.

DELPHINIUM FORMOSUM. Dark Blue. Pkt., 10c.

DELPHINIUM BELLADONNA. Light Blue. Pkt., 10c.

MIXED. All, pkt., 5c.

Dianthus Plumarius (1 foot). The old fashioned June, Clove or Grass Pinks.

Hardy. Fine for rock gardens.

Dahlia Half Hardy Perennial. These well known flowers are commonly grown from the tubers, but may also be grown from seed. Single Mixed. Pkt., 10c. Double, Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Foxglove (Digitalis) (3 to 5 feet). Flowers are of all colors, are bell or thimble-shaped, and borne in tall spikes. Hardy. Pkt., 5c

Feverfew (Matricaria Capensis) (3 feet). A very free flowering border plant, bearing masses of white or yellow flowers. Pkt., 5c

Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis Alpestris) (6 to 8 inches). They grow best in moist soils. The flowers are blue. Should be given a slight protection in winter. Pkt., 5c

Hollyhocks (5 feet). They require a deep rich soil. Hardy. Double, in separate colors of white, pink, maroon, or mixed. Pkt., 5c

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower) (1½ feet). A splendid showy perennial; very satisfactory as cut flowers. The stems are of good length, carry the flowers well.

Iceland Poppy (Papaver Nudicaule) (1½ feet). Dwarf, neat habit, forming a tuft of bluish green fern-like foliage. Blooms all summer.



Coreopsis

Pkt., 5c

Vinca (Periwinkle or Old Maid) (1 foot). Glossy green leaves, red and white flowers. Flowers from seed the first season and if taken into the house before frost will bloom all winter. Pkt., 5c

Wallflower The coloring runs mainly to rich yellow, orange and purple, and is oriental in effect. Fine for indoor culture. Double. Pkt., 5c. Single. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET PEAS

Early Flowering Spencers

Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c;
¼ lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

This new race of Sweet Peas bears plants of extra strong constitutions. Large wavy flowers, bloom earlier and much longer than other varieties.

EARLY SWEET LAVENDER. Pure lavender self, enormous size, beautifully frilled.

VULCAN. Vivid scarlet.

ENCHANTRESS. Rose pink. A beautiful bright shade.

WHITE ORCHID. First class largest, waved, pure white flower.

THE BEAUTY. Intense fiery rose.

PINK CHEROKEE. Pink suffused salmon, cream ground.

WARBLER. Rich mauve purple. Of splendid form and size.

MIXED EARLY-FLOWERING SPENCERS. In size and color they are almost identical with the named sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.



Late Flowering Spencers

Late Flowering Spencers

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

The flowers are very large, of exquisite shape.

Perennial Phlox

For permanent beds in the garden, and borders, Bear immense flowers.

Pkt., 5c

Pyrethrum Roseum

(Insect Powder Plant) (2 feet). Hardy, herbaceous garden plants with large single or double flowers.

The colors are rose, pink, white and crimson. Pkt., 5c

Shasta Daisy (15 to 18 inches). Fine when planted in the old fashioned garden, and valuable as a cut flower.

Pkt., 15c

Stokesia Cyania

(Cornflower Aster) (1½ to 2 feet). Flower freely from early July until frost. The flowers resemble the Cornflower in shape but are much larger and of a beautiful lavender-blue color.

Pkt., 5c

Oriental Poppy

(*Papaver Orientale*)

(2 to 3 feet). Unequalled for brilliancy of color. The flowers are of enormous size, often 6 inches in diameter and the colors range from soft pink to dazzling scarlet and deep maroon.

Pkt., 5c

Sweet William

(*Dianthus Barbatus*) (1 foot).

It does not flower until the second year from seed; commences blooming in early summer and continues to flower for several weeks.

Pkt., 5c

Violet

Height 5 inches. They bloom sooner than most other flowers and their fragrance is delightful. They will thrive in shady places. A violet bed around the foot of a big shade tree is very attractive. Pkt., 5c

Vinca

(Periwinkle or Old Maid) (1 foot). Glossy green leaves, red and white flowers. Flowers from seed the first season and if taken into the house before frost will bloom all winter.

Pkt., 5c

Wallflower

The coloring runs mainly to rich yellow, orange and purple, and is oriental in effect.

Fine for indoor culture.

Double. Pkt., 5c. Single. Pkt., 5c.

MARY PICKFORD

It is a beautiful light cream pink.

PRESIDENT HARDING

A wonderful peach-red, shading to bright salmon.

YOUTH

Flowers are white, edged in soft rose pink.

ANGELE

Blue-mauve, suffused pink.

AUSTIN FREDERICK IMPROVED

Soft lavender.

BARBARA

Beautiful salmon color.

BLUE MONARCH

Dark blue, best of the blues.

KING WHITE

Gigantic flowers, pure white.

MISS CALIFORNIA

Orange-salmon with cream pink.

CENTAUR

Deep cerise. Large size.

ROYAL PURPLE

Rich purple.

RAVENSWING

Deep maroon.

GUINEA GOLD

Gold orange. Very large.

WEDGEWOOD

A lovely shade of welgewood blue.

HEBE

Large, bright pink. An improved Hercules.

LATE FLOWERING SPENCERS

A splendid mixture of the best Spencer varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz.,

15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

BARTELDES BEST MIXED

A fine mixture of all popular varieties.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb.,

75c.

Annual CLIMBERS

BALSAM APPLE AND PEAR. Curiously shaped golden yellow fruit which opens when ripe and shows the seed. Either Apple or Pear. **Pkt., 5c**

Canary Bird Flower (*Tropaeolum Canariense*). Well known climbing annual with elegantly fringed bright yellow flowers. **Pkt., 5c**

Cardinal Climber Has beautiful fern-like leaves and is covered from mid-summer to frost with brilliant, fiery red flowers. **Pkt., 5c**

Climbing Black-Eyed Susan (*Thunbergia Alatum*). Height 4 feet. Beautiful free flowering tender annual twiner of rapid growth. Flowers are buff, white, and orange. **Pkt., 5c**

Annual Climbers Mixed. A splendid mixture of pretty flowering, climbing annuals. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Cobea Scandens (Cup and Saucer Vine). Height 30 feet. Elegant, rapid-growing climbers; for covering arbors, walls, fences, etc. **Pkt., 5c**

Convolvulus (Morning Glory) Height 10 feet.

TALL MORNING GLORY (*Convolvulus Major*). It soon covers a fence or trellis with abundant foliage and bright flowers.

Oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c. **Pkt., 5c**

DWARF MORNING GLORY. The flowers are of rich shades of blue rivaling the pansy for beauty. Blooms from July until frost. **Pkt., 5c**

MAMMOTH BLUE MORNING GLORY. Beautiful large blue flowers which make a wonderful display when in bloom.

FANCY JAPANESE FRINGED. Immense flowers, often as big as a saucer. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 5c**

Cypress Vine (*Ipomoea Quamoclit*). Height 15 feet. Very delicate fern-like foliage, and masses of beautiful small star-shaped flowers.

Gourds Height 10 to 20 feet. Rapid growing, interesting annual climbing plants with ornamental foliage and curiously shaped fruit.

DIPPER. A round gourd with a long neck, making an excellent dipper. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

NEST EGG. White, egg-shaped. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

SUGAR TROUGH. Thick shell makes fine dishes. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

DISH RAG. When shelled and seeds removed inside makes a good dish cloth or bath sponge. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

HERCULES CLUB (Also called New Guinea Bean). The fruit is a long club-shaped gourd. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

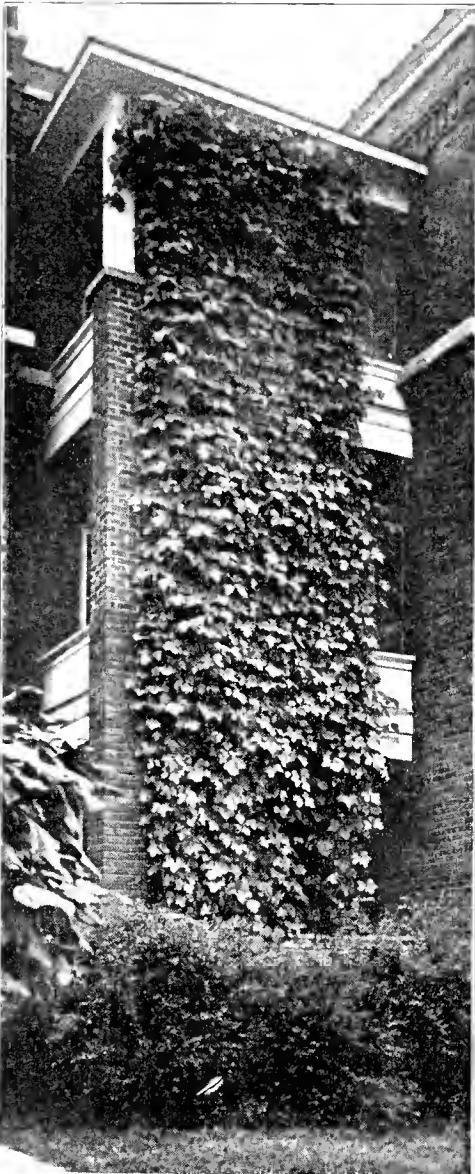
CALABASH PIPE. A rapid-growing climber from South Africa. The calabash pipes are made from this fruit. **Pkt., 10c.**

MIXED GOURDS. All kinds mixed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Hyacinth Bean (*Dolichos Lablab*). Usual height 10 to 20 feet. Splendid climbers with abundant cluster spikes of purple and white flowers. **Pkt., 5c**

Japanese Hop (*Humulus Japonicus*). Leaves are beautifully marked with white, yellowish green and dark green. **Pkt., 5c**

Moonflower (*Ipomea Mexicana*). Beautiful waxy flowers open at night and on cloudy days. **Pkt., 5c**



Kudzu Vine

and their fragrance is delightful. Either white flowered or blue flowered. **Pkt., 5c**

Passion Flower (*Passiflora Coerulea*). Attractive purplish blue flowers, blooming profusely for several months. A native of tropical South America where it climbs from tree to tree. **Pkt., 5c**

PERENNIAL CLIMBERS

Ampelopsis Clings to stone, brick walls or stucco.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA (American Woodbine). **Pkt., 5c.**

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI (Japan or Boston Ivy). **Pkt., 5c.**

Bignonia Radicans (Trumpet Vine). One of the handsomest hardy climbing plants; bears large clusters of orange red flowers. **Pkt., 5c**

Clematis Usually grown from roots, but can also be started from seed. **Pkt., 5c**

Everlasting Sweet Peas A perennial climber producing a succession of white, rose, and purple blossoms. **Pkt., 5c**

Kudzu Vine (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*). The most rapid growing plant we have ever seen. Leaves resemble those of a lima bean and the foliage is very dense. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; Roots, 40c each; 3 for \$1.10, postpaid. **Pkt., 5c**

Wistaria (*Glycine Sinensis*). Climbs very high and twines tightly; flowers are rose lilac in long, pendulous clusters. Blooms very profusely. **Pkt., 5c**

HOUSE PLANTS

ASPARAGUS FERN

PLUMOSUS NANUS. Feathery foliage, used for hanging baskets. **Pkt., (15 seeds), 15c.**

SPRENGERI. Especially adapted to suspended baskets, window boxes, etc. **Pkt., (12 seeds), 15c.**

COLEUS. The leaves are of many shades and colors and are of remarkable beauty. **Pkt., 25c.**

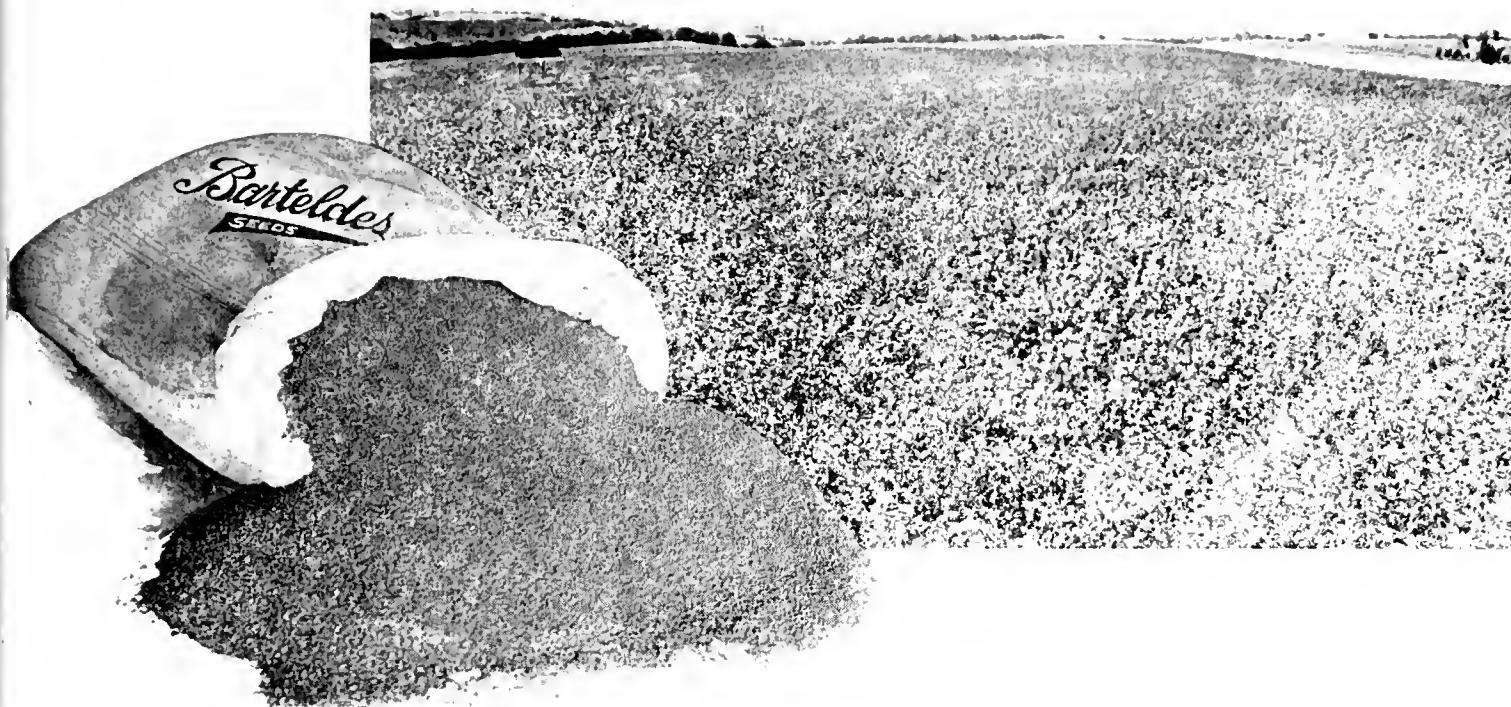
FUCHSIA. A well known greenhouse plant, which will bloom from the first year if planted early. **Pkt., 25c.**

GERANIUM. Popular plants, easily raised from seed. **Pkt., 15c.**

HELIOTROPE. Highly valued for the blue color and fragrance of the clusters of small saucer-shaped flowers. Can also be sown outdoors in May. **Pkt., 10c.**

LANTANA. Shrubby plant producing clusters of flowers which constantly change their color. May be grown in pots or set out in summer. They have an agreeable aromatic perfume. **Pkt., 10c.**

Smilax (*Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides*). The hard texture of the small green leaves of this plant makes it valuable for cutting as the long delicate sprays of the foliage will keep several days after cutting. Elegant for table decoration. Seed germinates very slowly. **Pkt., 5c**



BARTELDES' ALFALFA

IS VERIFIED BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

**DON'T PUT WEEDS BACK ON YOUR LAND. BUY
ONLY PURE SEED FROM A RELIABLE DEALER.**

THE MOST PROFITABLE CROP ON THE FARM

Alfalfa seed has been grown in Kansas since 1868, and the Barteldes Seed Company was the first to offer this for sale in this part of the country.

Although there is more Alfalfa grown in Kansas than in any other state, more acreage could still be grown profitably. It usually brings a high price compared to other crops, and this year the farmer realized a very good profit from his Alfalfa crop.

As a tame hay plant Alfalfa stands supreme in longevity, yields, feeding value, soil building and economy, and in adaptability to wide variation of soil and climate.

SEEDING—In the first place be sure that your seed is pure, free of Dodder, Russian Thistle and other noxious weeds.

Success in starting Alfalfa depends largely upon preparing the proper seed bed. The ideal seed bed is firm, well settled, not too hard, and with the surface soil mellow and finely pulverized as deep as the seed is to be sown. Alfalfa will grow on a number of soils grading from sandy to heavy clay and "gumbo," but if your soil needs lime then it must be added to your soil. If it needs fertilizer we suggest Acid Phosphate with or without manure. Sown either in spring or in the fall at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

KANSAS COMMON ALFALFA—(Verified) In buying Alfalfa seed be sure that you get seed which is adapted to your climatic conditions. We recommend Kansas Grown Seed for the Middle West with Oklahoma Seed and Utah Seed for second choice. Our best grades of Alfalfa Seed are Kansas Grown and U. S. Verified, which is protection for you.

For Colorado, we recommend Colorado seed first and Utah second.

INOCULATION—Inoculated Alfalfa adds greatly to the fertility of the soil, but Alfalfa without inoculation is the biggest soil robber of all crops. Your Alfalfa may become naturally inoculated by the bacteria in the soil, but to insure inoculation we advise artificial inoculation of the seed. This is inexpensive and very helpful to your crop of Alfalfa. We suggest McQueen's Inoculator, page 34.

In view of the fact that there is quite a bit of expense and labor connected with the proper preparation of an Alfalfa seed bed, and that a stand will last for a good many years, it is folly to run the risk of getting a poor stand or of bringing a host of weeds to your farm by sowing cheap or untested seed.

You cannot be too careful in selecting your Alfalfa seed. Your neighbor may be entirely honest in telling you that his Alfalfa seed is free of weeds, but it takes a trained analyst to detect these weed seeds. We urge you to either send a sample to your Experiment Station for test or buy tested seed from reliable seed refiners. The latter plan will be the most satisfactory and economical in the long run.

We are always glad to send samples, quote prices, give tests and origin.

**Ask your Dealer for Barteldes
Verified ALFALFA
Know What You Are Buying**

GRIMM ALFALFA is becoming more popular every year. We have never heard of an instance in the United States where it has winter killed. The quality of hay that it produces is finer than common and there is more tonnage per acre.

CLOVERS

Good Seed Is Always the Cheapest

SWEET CLOVER

The features or qualities which make Sweet Clover so valuable are: First, the ability to thrive, produce good hay and good pasture on very poor soils; and second, the ability to improve the soil on which it is growing.

Although Sweet Clover is very hardy and will thrive in the most unfavorable places, it is sometimes difficult to get a good stand. This difficulty can be overcome by sowing the seed on a thoroughly compacted seed bed with just enough loose dirt to cover and by sowing scarified seed.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus alba*). A biennial, grows to a height of from 4 to 6 feet, vigorous grower, extremely hardy and produces abundant pasture and lots of hay. This is the standard Sweet Clover of the country.

BIENNIAL YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus officinalis*). This is also a biennial, about two weeks earlier than the white, not quite as tall. Do not confuse this with the annual Yellow Blossom which is of very little value.

MAMMOTH SAPLING or PEA VINE CLOVER. A rank grower which makes it a valuable fertilizer.

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lespedeza striata*). Perennial of low spreading habit. Will stand excessive heat, flourish on poor soil, and makes a fair green hay.



RED CLOVER (*Trifolium Pratensis*). Red Clover is the most important of all leguminous forage crops, both on account of its high value as feed and from the fact that it can be so well employed in rotations.

Red Clover is not a particularly exacting crop in regard to its soil requirements, excepting that it be well drained. It succeeds better as a rule on clayey soils than on loams and better in loams than in sandy soils.

Red Clover makes an excellent pasture for all kinds of live stock, and may be sown either with or without nurse crop. Rotate your crops with clover so that your soil will not become too badly run down.

Be careful to select seed which does not contain Buckhorn. You can depend on our Sunflower and Columbine Brands of Red Clover.

BURR CLOVER (*Medicago Denticulata*). Most desirable for Southern States and California. It furnishes a large amount of pasture, both on cultivated and on uncultivated land. Even after the burrs are ripe and dry, they are eaten eagerly by sheep. Sown in August, September and October, at the rate of 15 pounds per acre for hulled seed, and harrowed in lightly.

CRIMSON CLOVER (*Trifolium Incarnatum*). An annual. Reaches a height of three feet under favorable conditions. Crimson Clover shows no very marked soil preferences and seems to succeed both on sandy and clayey soils, if well drained. It is well adapted to withstand shade and so is often sown in orchards and with other crops. It is about four weeks earlier than red clover and makes good hay.

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens*). White Clover is excellent for pasture and is especially valuable for mixing with Kentucky Blue Grass, both for lawns and pasture. A few pounds of White Clover should be in all permanent grass seed mixtures as it helps fill up the bare spots and is very nutritious. Very hardy and a perennial. Sow five to eight pounds per acre.

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium Hybridum*). Very valuable for growing on wet or swampy land. It is very hardy, withstands drought and will not winter kill. Makes an excellent crop of hay. About six to ten pounds will sow an acre and as the seed is very fine, it should be covered only slightly.

*Look for this
bag at your
dealer's store*

"SUNFLOWER GRADE"
is the Highest Quality of
ALFALFA
ALL CLOVERS
BLUE GRASS
MILLETS
SUDAN GRASS
and All Other
GRASSES

OUR SUNFLOWER
GRADE
THE BARTELD'S
SEED CO.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Packed in Sacks Like the Above

HUBAM CLOVER

Does in one season what other clovers do in two. It adds nitrogen and humus to the soil, makes splendid summer and fall pasture, is a rich hay crop, and a wonderful honey producing plant.

It is splendid for sowing as a fertilizing crop after oats or in wheat. Should be sown on a perfectly firm seed bed with a surface mulch of loose soil. Do not sow on a freshly plowed seed bed.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA

A plant similar to clover and the best of the Lespedeza types. It has an advantage over alfalfa and sweet clover, in that it will grow on untreated soil, no lime or phosphate being needed. Korean Lespedeza can be grazed all spring and summer and hay can be cut or seed taken from the crop in the fall. Agriculturists state their "belief" that this Lespedeza is the "coming legume."

One reason for its value in feeding is because it is said it never causes bloating.

PASTURE GRASS SEEDS



Meadow Fescue

MEADOW FESCUE OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*Festuca Pratensis*)

Meadow Fescue is a tufted, deep rooted, long-lived perennial, and is especially adapted for permanent pasture. Even if cut for hay or seed it produces a good amount of aftermash. It should be cut for hay just as it comes into bloom, and for seed as soon as the field shows a yellowish brown color and the heads begin to droop from the weight of grain.

It is adapted practically to the same area as Timothy, will thrive on poor soils, except where the soil is very sandy. It should be sown on a thoroughly firmed seed bed at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds per acre for seed, and 20 to 25 pounds per acre for pasture. The best time to sow is in late summer or early fall.

Meadow Fescue is also used in lawns where quick growth is desired. A fine mixture is two-thirds Meadow Fescue and one-third Kentucky Blue Grass.

RED TOP GRASS (*Agrostis Vulgaris*)

Sometimes known as Herd's Grass. The third most important grass in the United States, and one of the best native grasses. It is especially valuable for sowing on sour or acid soils, swampy or meadow lands, which are liable to overflow, and on soils that are not rich enough for Timothy and other grasses. When mixed with Alsike Clover it makes a fine crop of hay or excellent pasture. About ten pounds are sown to the acre. When cut for hay it should be in full flower.

Red Top is also an exceedingly good grass for lawns if sown with Kentucky Blue Grass and kept closely mowed, under which conditions the leaves are fine and the turf dense.



Red Top

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis Glomerata*)

A typical bunch grass, withstands a great amount of heat, does well in the shade. It is best adapted to clays and loams, not averse to wet soils, but prefers a moderate amount of moisture. Good results can be had also where the rainfall is rather scanty.

Orchard Grass should be used in pastures wherever possible, because of its ability to grow in cool weather, and furnishes the earliest and latest pasture during the season. It is good pasture for cows. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

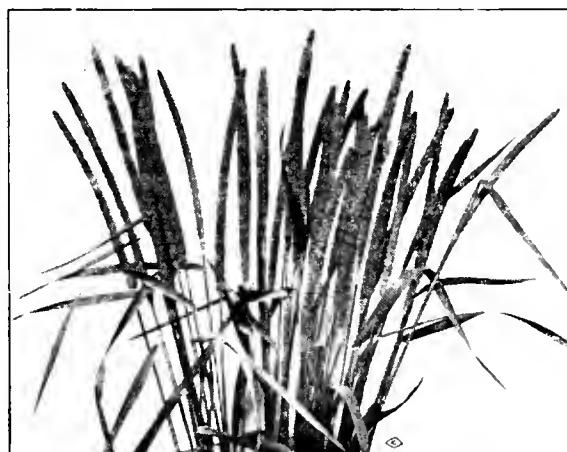
NATIVE RYE GRASS

Grown principally in Washington and Oregon. Much better than the imported Rye Grass. Is used extensively for polo fields and fairways.

JOHNSON GRASS

(*Andropogon Halepensis*)

We do not offer Johnson Grass for sowing in Kansas. This grass, when once planted, is very difficult to eradicate. It is a perennial with long cane-like roots; leaf stock and pinnacle resemble those of sorghums. Grows on any land. Ten pounds to the acre.



Timothy

BROME GRASS (*Bromus Inermis*)

No other cultivated perennial grass has shown a higher degree of drought resistance, and it endures winter cold remarkably well. Aside from Alfalfa, no grass has fulfilled the promise to the western farmer better than Brome Grass.

Cattle graze on this grass in preference to Blue Grass, and it is especially adapted to pasturage, due to the fact that it begins its growth early in the spring and continues growing until late fall. Sow about 14 pounds to the acre.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon Dactylon*)

Bermuda is a long-lived perennial with marked ability to withstand close grazing, or close clipping, and on this account is much used as a lawn grass. Bermuda grass lawns stay green all summer without artificial watering. For lawns sow one pound to 500 square feet, for pasture 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum Pratense*)

The most important hay grass. Greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. The time recommended for cutting Timothy hay is shortly after the blooms have fallen and while the seed is still in the dough stage, because at this time it contains the largest amount of digestible protein. Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre.

BARTELDES Tested SEED CORN

The difference between good seed and poor seed is always several bushel per acre and sometimes means all the difference between success and failure.

Our seed is selected in the ear, then tipped, butted, shelled and cleaned. Above all, it is tested for germination and we put the germination on the tag.

GRADED CORN. This takes out nearly all of the uneven kernels. The cost of this is 25c per bushel extra.

YELLOW VARIETIES

KAW CHIEF. The corn is of a deep, golden yellow color, ears large, measuring up to 13 and 14 inches in length and have 16, 18 and 20 rows to the cob. A bushel of Kaw Chief Corn on the ear will yield 58 to 60 pounds of shelled corn. Kaw Chief Corn matures in from 95 to 105 days, and ordinarily yields for 75 to 80 bushels per acre.

REID'S YELLOW DENT (100 days). Ears medium size, remarkably uniform, a bright yellow color with a deep grain and small red cob.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH (90 days). This variety has smaller ears than the late kinds, but is valuable, as it matures early. Planted as late as July 4th, it has fully matured by October 2nd. A light orange color.

IMPROVED LEAMING (90 days). This is one of the earliest yellow dent corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting. Orange yellow color and red cob.

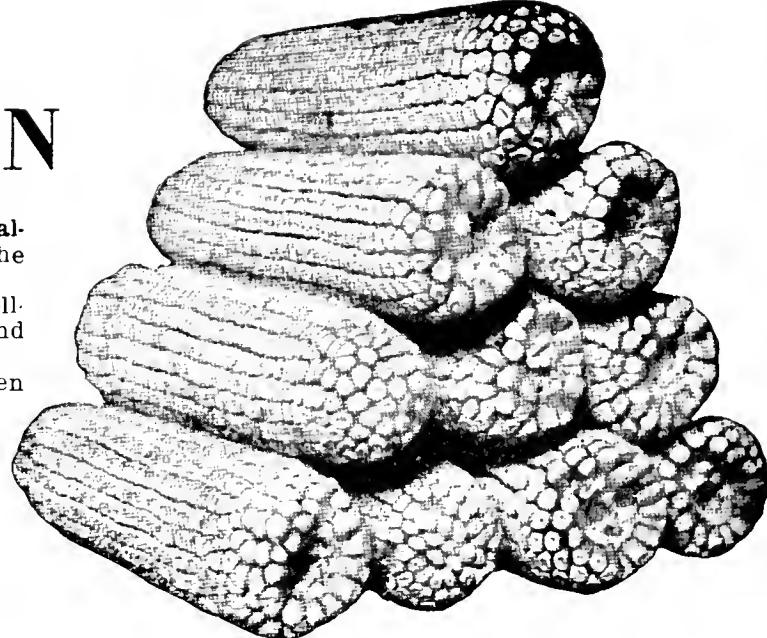
IOWA GOLD MINE (90 days). It is early, ears of good size and symmetrical; color bright golden yellow.

GOLDEN BEAUTY (100 days). The ears are of perfect shape with from 10 to 14 straight rows of bright golden yellow grains, remarkable in size and filled out completely to the extreme end of the cob.

ODD VARIETIES

SQUAW CORN (90 days). Blue. (Semi-flint.) This variety grows very dwarf, resisting drought. It is early. Ears are rather small and the kernels are blue or white and blue.

CALICO (100 days). The Old-Fashioned Red, White and Yellow. Ears are large, grains deep and cob small. Very rich in protein and a good feed for stock.



WHITE VARIETIES

PRIDE OF SALINE. Pride of Saline is a medium late, about like Silver Mine and Reid's. The ears are of medium size, the corn is pearly white, medium short, quite rectangular in shape and rather hard. In variety tests at Manhattan it outyielded every other variety for three straight years. If you want to fill your corn crib, plant Pride of Saline.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE (100 days). Medium late, ears large, well proportioned. This variety yields well, even in a dry season.

IOWA SILVER MINE (90 days). The ears measure from 10 to 12 inches in length, 16 to 20 straight rows of deep, pure white kernels on a small cob.

HICKORY KING (110 days). It is a great yielder, giving more shelled corn to the bushel of ears than any other variety.

RED CORN

BLOODY BUTCHER (100 days). This corn resists the drought. Ears long, grain deep red, having sometimes a yellow tip.

SUDAN GRASS

(*Andropogon Sorghum*)

Sudan is a tall, leafy annual grass of the Sorghum family. It is a native of a hot, dry climate, which makes it naturally adapted to the dry conditions of the Middle West. It has been grown with marked success from South Dakota to Texas, and it also grows equally well through the humid regions from Maryland to Louisiana. Under irrigation, very good results have been secured in Colorado, Arizona and California.

Sudan Grass may be sown broadcast, drilled or in cultivated rows. Where there is sufficient moisture, broadcasting or drilling is preferable; otherwise the grass is likely to be coarse. In seeding this way, three pecks to the acre should be used. In cultivated rows three feet apart, three pounds of seed to the acre are sufficient.

Sudan makes a large crop of hay, which yields an average of two cuttings or about four tons of fine hay per acre, but a great many farmers use Sudan as summer pasture. It crosses very readily with all of the cultivated varieties of sorghum, so that when it is grown near any such variety, more or less numerous hybrid plants will appear. These hybrids do not harm in the fields intended for hay, but when a crop is to be harvested for seed, the hybrid plants should be rogued out. This should be done as soon as the hybrids are in bloom.



Sudan Grass

SWEET SORGHUMS

Popularly recognized by reason of their sweet sap or juice from which syrup and sugar are made. They are of tall leafy growth, branching only sparingly, and the seed head varies from the club head to the widely spreading head.

JAPANESE HONEY-DRIP. Stems tall, very juicy, sweeter than any other variety, and considered one of the very best for making syrup. Leaves 14 to 16; panicles erect, very loose and open, hulls reddish, nearly smooth, and about equal in length to the dark red-brown grains. Late.

BLACK AMBER. One of the oldest of the forage group, characterized by slender stalks and narrow leaves.

KANSAS ORANGE. Differs from the Amber variety in having larger and heavier stalks, and larger and more abundant leaves. Hulls are reddish to black, two-thirds as long as the reddish yellow grains, which become paler when fully ripe. This variety is very valuable for making syrup.

RED TOP or SUMAC. One of the sweetest and leafiest of the Sorgho group. It has compact, cylindrical, dark red heads with a somewhat flattened top. Dark red seeds are small, set on very short branches, which protrude beyond the hulls, giving the whole head a red color. Does not readily cross-pollinate.

SOURLESS. A western Kansas variety. It resembles Orange, but is less sweet and juicy. It derives its name from the idea that the juice in the stems will not ferment as quickly as that of other varieties.

ATLAS SORGHO

A new variety. Cross between White Kaffir and Sourless Cane. Plants reach a height of 7 to 10 feet and require from 120 to 130 days to mature. Has a sturdy leaf stalk abundantly juicy and sweet. Heads fairly compact, short branches filled with white seeds, similar in size and shape to kaffir.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

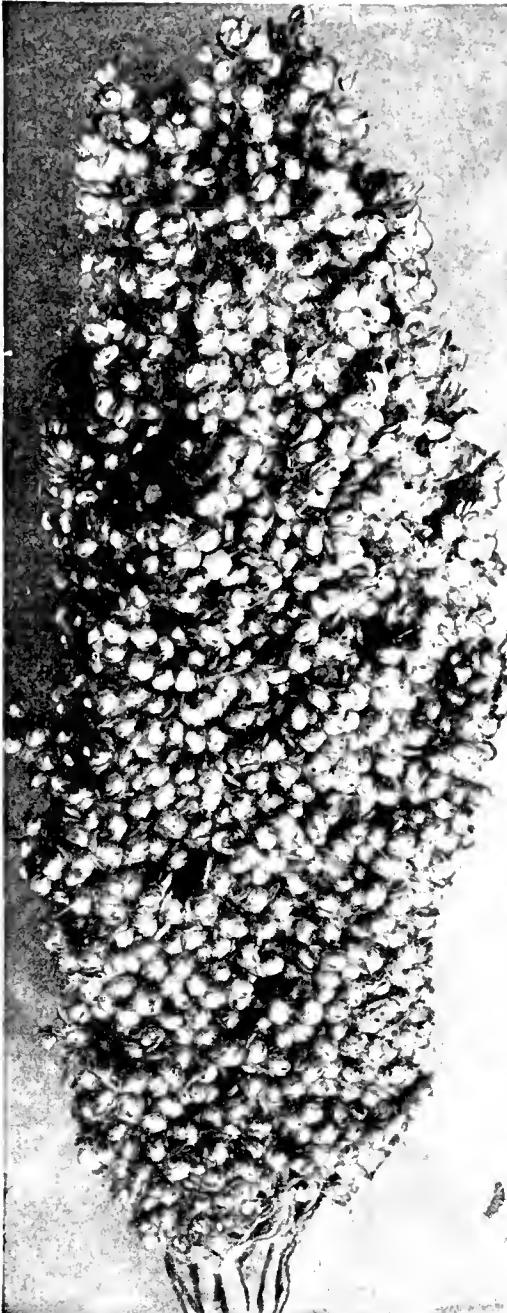
HEGARI (Dwarf). This greatly resembles the Dwarf Blackhulled White Kaffir, but the heads are larger, the stems thicker and more juicy. Grows 4 to 4½ feet tall, matures in 85 to 100 days. Enormous yield and the earliness combine to make a wonderful variety.

BLACKHULL WHITE KAFFIR. Grains are nearly white with black hull. Characterized by stout, short-jointed stems, numerous broad, stiff leaves, cylindrical or oblong leaves, square at the tip. This is the old standard variety.

PINK KAFFIR. An intermediate between the black hull and the red. It will grow in wetter soil and will stand more dry weather than the white. Stalk is slender, but the plant has as many leaves and will make as much fodder as other kaffirs. Seed pinkish white, head cylindrical, 10 to 14 inches long.

RED KAFFIR. Grows somewhat taller than the White, maturing in 100 to 130 days. Heads are long, slender, compact, and grow very erect. Seed is light red and slightly smaller than the seed of Blackhull, and are rather hard and brittle. Does well on poor land.

FETERITA. Branches from the root and one plant makes several heads. Withstands dry weather remarkably well, and is earlier than Kaffir. Heads are erect, cylindrical, grains are bluish white, hulls black and shiny. Excellent for feeding chickens, makes good ensilage, and can be hogged down with satisfactory results. Feterita is noted for its smut-resistance.



Kaffir Corn

SHALLU or EGYPTIAN WHEAT.

Produces very large yields of both grain and fodder. Grows quite tall, stools out from the roots. Heads are similar to Broom Corn and are well filled with large, round white seeds. Excellent feed for horses and cattle and for chicken feed. Sow three to five pounds per acre, rows three feet apart.

DARSO. A new grain sorghum with a low-growing, sweet, juicy stem, with 12% to 13% of sugar in the juice. It is early, a heavy yielder, grows very dwarf. Seeds dark brown. A sure cropper.

DWARF YELLOW MILO MAIZE.

A vigorous grower, will stand a great deal of drought. Milo is planted, cultivated, and handled like kaffir, but should be planted a little later. When grown in rows, it is ordinarily harvested with a corn binder and put in shocks to cure, and can then either be threshed for grain, or fed as fodder. Ordinarily grows from 4 to 6 feet, depending upon the amount of moisture. Seeds are pale reddish yellow without the red-brown sub-coat.

DOUBLE DWARF YELLOW MILO. Resembles the ordinary dwarf milo, but is earlier and rarely reaches a height of more than three feet.

GROHOMA

Midseason to late variety 4 to 6 feet tall with stout stems moderately juicy and slightly sweet. It tillers freely and branches abundantly. Heads are from 8 to 15 inches long and may or may not be well exerted from the upper leaf sheath or boot. Botanical origin is uncertain, but believed to be a cross between Feterita and some variety of sorghum.

BROOM CORN

BLACK SPANISH. The leading standard variety. Glumes are dark brown to black. Favored by growers because of early maturity and tendency to produce finer, straighter brush with less reddening than the older type.

SCARBOROUGH DWARF. The leading dwarf type. It differs from other varieties chiefly in bearing fewer seed, most of which are borne near the tip of the brush, where they are easily removed in stripping. Many fine seed branches near the tip of the brush make this variety valuable for the outside of brooms. Plants 4 to 6 feet tall. Glumes reddish tan.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN. This Broom Corn grows about 10 feet high, stands up well, and is entirely free from crooked brush.



Field of Hegari

We are located in the heart of the growing section, and can furnish the very best in forage crop seeds.

SOY BEANS

A. K. SOY BEANS. Plants erect and fairly bushy with medium sized stems and branches. Flowers are both white and purple, pods range from gray to brown. Seeds of medium size, straw-yellow in color. Matures in from 100 to 120 days. Good for seed and hay.

MANCHU. Medium early variety. Very suitable for seed production. Flowers both purple and white, pods brown, seeds yellow with black scar. Plants stand up well, mature in about 110 days.

VIRGINIA. Mainly a hay variety. Very good for poor soils. Flowers purple, pods brown, seeds medium small, flat, olive brown in color.

LAREDO. Late rank-growing variety which produces a very heavy yield of hay. Plants are slender, erect, flowers both purple and white, seeds very small, are black with black scar. Not as good as Manchu or A. K. for seed production.

ILLINI. A selection from the A. K., but is an earlier variety. Seed is more rounded. Very good for either seed or forage.

Millet

WHITE WONDER MILLET. The heads of this variety will run from 8 to 18 inches and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds. Foliage is very heavy.

COMMON MILLET. Very early and makes first class hay.

SIBERIAN MILLET. Early, hardy, withstands drought.

GERMAN MILLET. Enormous heads, heavy yield of seed and fodder.

CULTIVATED GERMAN MILLET. Purest and highest type of German Millet.



Soy Beans

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

Single heads measure 15 to 20 inches in diameter and contain an immense amount of seed. The best egg-producing food known for poultry, and can be raised cheaper than corn. Three pounds of seed will plant an acre.

Sand Vetch (*Vicia Villosa*)

Sometimes called Hairy Vetch or Winter Vetch. Valuable for forage and fertilizing purposes. Makes good hay, ensilage and pasture, and the yield of green fodder is immense.

SPRING VETCHES OR TARES. Similar in growth to Sand Vetch, but for spring planting only.

Kanota Oats (*Kansas Fulghum*)

Especially valuable for its earliness and ability to yield large crops.

RED RUST PROOF. A heavy yielder and sure cropper, entirely rustproof and makes a heavy grain.

Buckwheat

SILVER-HULLED. Blooms longer, matures sooner, and yields double the amount per acre over the old common variety. Sow 30 to 50 pounds per acre.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT. It is early and very productive, with kernels twice the size of any other variety.

Field Peas

Field Peas deserve more general cultivation. They are equal to corn in fattening hogs and are ready for feed several weeks earlier. White seeded.

Cowpeas

Easily planted, easily grown, make good pasture, can be fed green, make fine hay and excellent ensilage, especially when planted with corn.

Field Beans

WHITE NAVY. Standard variety of white beans. Medium size. Sow 30 pounds to the acre. For table use.

Castor Beans

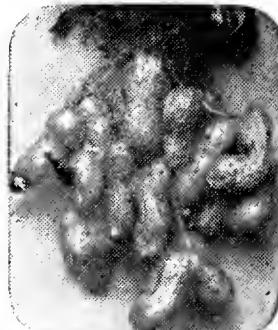
Should be planted in rows so that they can be cultivated. One bushel to 15 acres.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Excellent pasture for cattle, sheep, hogs and chickens. Endures cold weather and lasts after ordinary pasture is gone.

PEANUTS

Very popular for dry land farming and are now grown as far north as Iowa with success. Good feed for forcing cows to a high yield of milk and for rapidly fattening cattle and hogs, especially when combined with Milo. A peck and a half of shelled peanuts will plant an acre.



WHITE JUMBO. Standard variety for roasting. Three times as large as the Spanish.

SPANISH. Very early, pods small but remarkably well filled, and yield is very large.

TENNESSEE RED. Best yielder. Pods contain four or five nuts.

INOCULATED PEANUTS MAKE A LARGER YIELD

Speltz or Emmer

Not inclined to rust. Thrives on poor land and in stony ground, but does best in dry prairie regions with hot summers. Sow 70 to 80 pounds per acre.

Flax Seed

Largely grown in Kansas for seed. Sow one-half to three-quarters bushel to the acre.

Canary Seed

As easily grown as wheat. Requires similar culture, 20 to 30 pounds per acre.



Seed Disinfectants

SEMESAN BEL for seed potatoes

Controls such seed borne diseases as scab, rhizoctonia and black leg, and prevents the seed piece from rotting, improves the germination and produces a bigger crop of better quality. 4-oz. tin, 45c; 1-lb. tin, \$1.50; 5-lb. tin, \$6.75.

SEMESAN JR. for field or sweet corn

Costs only 2½c per acre to use. It is harmless to the seed but destroys harmful disease organisms on the seed, protects it from rotting in cold wet soil, controls seedling blight and reduces root and stalk rots. 4-oz. tins, 35c; 1-lb., \$1.00; 5-lb. tin, \$4.75.

SEMESAN for vegetable and flower seeds

Harmful disease organisms on vegetable and flower seeds may be killed with Semesan before planting. May be applied as a dust or liquid and is harmless to the seed. It is effective in controlling damping-off of seedlings and cuttings. Full particulars in can. 2-oz. can, 35c; 1-lb. tin, \$2.25; 5-lb. tin, \$9.90.

2% CERESAN

A dust disinfectant for cotton, flax, millets, peas, kaffir, milo and other sorghums. 1-lb. tin, 70c; 5-lb. tin, \$3.00; 25-lb. pail, \$12.75.

New Improved CERESAN

A New Low Cost Grain Disinfectant
Costs Only 1⅓ to 2⅓ Cents per Bushel

Unusually effective in controlling bunt or stinking smut of wheat, covered smut and stripe of barley, and oat smuts. Frequently improves the stand and yield of grain 1 to 5 bushels per acre. Easily and quickly applied by 20 revolutions of seed treater or three turnings with a shovel. Seed should be treated 24 hours before planting. Does not reduce drilling rate nor damage drill. One pound treats 32 bushels of wheat, oats, or barley. 1-lb. tin, 70c; 5-lb. tin, \$3.00.

The Newest, Quickest Way to Apply Plant Food to Your Lawn

Price, 75c; Postpaid, 90c.

Fertilize your lawn the newest, quickest and most pleasant way with our patented E-Z Fertilizer Spreader. Full instructions for putting it together are in the package. Simply follow them and the machine is ready for use. You will not waste fertilizer with the use of the E-Z Spreader.



TREE TANGLEFOOT

Tree Tanglefoot is a harmless, sticky compound for banding fruit trees, shade trees and grape vines to prevent insects that climb the trunks from reaching the upper parts and destroying buds, foliage, etc. It is particularly recommended against—

Canker Worms
Climbing Cut Worms
Ants
Tussock Moths
Brown-Tail Moths
Gypsy Moths



6-oz. cans	Each, \$ 0.35
1-lb. cans	Each, .65
5-lb. cans	Each, 3.00
10-lb. cans	Each, 5.65
25-lb. steel pails	Each, 12.00

TANGLEFOOT FLY PAPER

The non-poisonous, sanitary and economical fly destroyer. Standard double sheets, by the carton or in smaller quantities.

Double Sheet, 8x14¼ inches.....5c

TANGLEFOOT JUNIOR FLY PAPER



Good old reliable Tanglefoot Fly Paper in 8x8 inch sheets, with a convenient ready-made holder for each sheet.

1 package, three double sheets,
8x8 inches 10c

TANGLEFOOT FLY RIBBONS

Tanglefoot Fly Ribbons are dependable, clean and sanitary. Rolled in a neat container with thumb-tack for hanging.

Ribbons 2 for 5c

TANGLEFOOT FLY SPRAY



Flies, mosquitoes, moths, fleas, bed bugs, roaches and ants die quickly when sprayed with pleasant smelling, super-strong Tanglefoot Fly Spray. Harmless to human being or animals, and positively non-injurious to furs or fabrics.

½-pint cans... Each, \$0.30	1-quart cans.... Each, \$0.90
1-pint cans... Each, .50	1-gallon cans... Each, 3.00

RAT SCENT—Kills Rats

Rat-scent is a specially prepared scented, sun-dried combination of grains which is the natural food of the rat and mouse. It is harmless to chickens, there is no bait to mix, no odor from rats and mice killed with Rat-scent. Dogs and cats are not attracted to it, on account of it being a grain. 7 oz., pkg., 35c; 12 oz., pkg., 50c.

Cannot Be Mailed.

McQUEEN'S

SEED INOCULATION FOR LEGUMES



GOOD SEED DESERVES GOOD INOCULATION

We recommend McQueen's Inoculation. It is guaranteed to produce nodules or your money refunded. Always carried in stock for immediate delivery. Use McQueen's to inoculate all your legume seeds and you'll find that they grow better, give higher yields per acre and build up your soil quickly—and all at a cost of only a few cents per acre.

GUARANTEED SEED INOCULANTS ONLY A SMALL COST PER ACRE

FOR ALFALFA AND ALL CLOVERS

Size	Inoculates	Price
½ bushel	30 lbs.	\$0.30
1 bushel	60 lbs.	.50
2½ bushels	150 lbs.	1.00

Good seed deserves good inoculation.

FOR BEANS (except Limas) VETCH; Field, Garden and Aus- trian Winter PEAS

Size	Inoculates	Price
½ bushel	30 lbs.	\$0.30
1 bushel	60 lbs.	.45
*1½ bushels	100 lbs.	.65
5 bushels	300 lbs.	1.85
*10 bushels	600 lbs.	3.00

*Not available for BEANS.

Note—5 and 10 bushel Humus only.

FOR SOY BEANS; COWPEAS; LESPEDEZA; LIMA BEANS

Size	Inoculates	Price
1 bushel	60 lbs.	\$0.30
2 bushels	120 lbs.	.50
5 bushels	300 lbs.	1.00
10 bushels	600 lbs.	1.70
20 bushels	1,200 lbs.	2.75

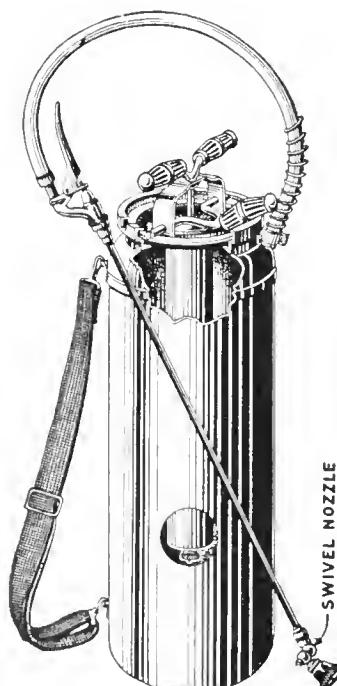
Note—10 and 20 bushel Humus only.

MARKET SIZE (Humus Only)	For Garden Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, Lima Beans and Lupines.	¼ bushel size inoculates 15 lbs. of seed.	Price 25c
GARDEN PACKET	For Garden Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, Lima Beans and Lupines.	Inoculates up to 4 lbs. of seed.	Price 10c

IMPORTANT—State name of seed to be inoculated and specify Jelly or Humus.

NEW OPEN-HED SPRAYER

A marvelous advance in spray pump design. Will absolutely revolutionize spray pump manufacture. Tank opening is 5 inches in diameter, so that entire inside of tank can be wiped thoroughly dry after using.



FEATURES:

1. TANK OPENING IS FIVE INCHES IN DIAMETER. Can easily be wiped dry.
2. ELECTRICALLY WELDED SEAMS. Makes a practically seamless "one-piece" tank.
3. GALVANIZED AFTER TANK IS FABRICATED. Completely coated inside and out—all seams and joints locked with hot galvanize.
4. DOUBLE ACTING PUMP LOCK. Is quickly, easily and safely locked or unlocked.
5. TANK IS GUARANTEED FOR 100 POUNDS PRESSURE.
6. RUBBER DOUBLE GRIP PUMP HANDLE. Both hands can be used for pumping.
7. SWIVEL NOZZLE. Can be adjusted to any angle.

Equipped with seamless brass extension, 20 inches of five ply spray hose, carrying strap of wide webbing, and non-clog nozzle.
Open-Hed 4D—Four Gallon \$6.10

Royal Wheelbarrow Grass Seeder

They are the most accurate and economical machines for sowing clover, timothy, alfalfa, and other small seeds broadcast. The quantity of seed sown is accurately governed by the wheel, which moves correspondingly slow or fast as the machine is run over the ground.



No. 11—Single Hopper Seeder. Sows all small seeds like clover, timothy, and alfalfa with hopper 14-ft. long. Price, each, \$16.00.

No. 12—Double Hopper Seeder. Sows all small seed like orchard grass, and clean blue grass with hopper 14-ft. long. Weight of seeder complete, 40 to 50 pounds. Price, each, \$19.00.

PEAT MOSS

Used in preference to Straw, Hay, Sawdust, Shavings, etc., for Bedding on Dairy, Poultry, Horse, Pig, Sheep and Goat Farms. Odorless and sanitary, checks vermin, keeps improved air in coops and stables. After serving as bedding it makes an excellent humus fertilizer, worth more than its original cost. Fine for improving the condition of heavy soil and holds light sandy soil. Good for top dressing lawns.

ANTROL-Kills Ants in Their Nests

This New Ready-Filled Antrol Set is ready to use. Safe around pets. Simply place the glass "feeders" along ant trails, and the ants carry the Antrol Syrup to their nests for food—quickly killing the queen and the entire ant family—the only way to get lasting relief. Four filled feeders in handy package, 40c.



PARAMOUNT DOG FOOD

A Beef Product

A highly nutritious and carefully balanced dog food, which is made of beef, green ground bone, barley and other ingredients necessary for the health and growth of dogs. Cooked and ready to feed, and can be served either hot or cold.

10c per pound can.



NITRAGIN INOCULATION PRICES

When Ordering, ALWAYS State Name of Seed

Culture Group "A"—ALFALFA and SWEET CLOVERS (including Hubam) and Bur Clover.
Culture Group "B"—CLOVERS, MEDIUM RED, Mammoth Red, Alsike, Crimson and White Clover.
½ bu. size 35c ea.; 1 bu. size 55c ea.; 2½ bu. size \$1.20 ea.

Culture Group "L"—All varieties of Lespedeza—Unhulled or Hulled. Unhulled requires only 1 bu. size. Hulled requires 2 bu. size. 1 bu. size 35c ea.; 2 bu. size 55c ea.; 5 bu. size \$1.20 ea.

Culture Group "S"—Soy Beans. All varieties.
Culture Group "E"—PEANUTS, COW PEAS, LIMA BEANS, VELVET BEANS, Kudzu, Crotalaria and Beggar Weed.
1 bu. size 35c ea.; 2 bu. size 55c ea.; 5 bu. size \$1.20 ea.; 10 bu. size \$1.75 ea.; 25 bu. size \$3.75 ea.

Culture Group "C"—VETCHES (Hairy, Spring, Wild) AUSTRIAN PEAS, Canadian Field and Garden Peas, Broad Beans, Sweet Peas and Lentils.

Culture Group "D"—Field and Garden BEANS (Navy, Kidney and Scarlet Runner Beans).
½ bu. size 30c ea.; 1 bu. size 45c ea.; 1½ bu. size (100 lb. size) 65c; 5 bu. size \$1.85 ea.; 12½ bu. size \$4.25 ea.

NEW GARDEN SIZE

For Garden Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas, Lima Beans, and Lupines. Inoculates any amount up to 4 lbs. seed. Price ea.....

10¢

Remember
Legumes NOT Inoculated are "SOIL ROBBERS"
Legumes WELL Inoculated are "SOIL BUILDERS"

ANTROL ANT POWDER



A special composition makes Antrol Ant Powder kill quicker by actual test. More powerful, yet costs less. Safe anywhere. Clean and easy to use. Endorsed by Good Housekeeping Magazine. Ideal for apartments, camps, summer homes, etc.

Handy 1¾-oz. shaker can..... 25c
Handy 3 -oz. shaker can..... 40c

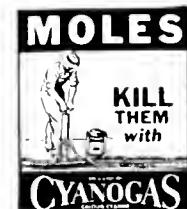
CYANOGEN

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
CYANOGEN
CALCIUM CYANIDE

Cyanogen A is a grayish powder that gives off hydrocyanic-acid gas when exposed to the air. This gas is deadly to rodent and insect pests and will kill them almost immediately.



The pocket gopher has a long main passageway deep in the soil which communicates with the surface by a series of lateral burrows. Laterals made the previous night will be found open in the morning. Place two tablespoonsful CYANOGEN A-DUST into the openings—about 10 inches. The gophers in attempting to close the burrows will be killed.



Nothing is surer, quicker or more economical for mole control than CYANOGEN. Every 10 feet along the runways make a hole and pump in the powerful CYANOGEN A-DUST. Treat the entire runways at one time. Complete instructions with every can.



CYANOGEN ANT KILLER does not rely on feeding habits of the ants. It kills them with gas. The spouted 4-oz. can (enough to kill a million ants) is especially designed for treating ant nests in gardens and lawns.



While rats can keep clear of baits and traps they cannot escape from CYANOGEN. This makes CYANOGEN the perfect rodenticide. Widely used throughout the world by farmers, warehousemen, Health Departments, Government Agencies, etc.

Write us for special circulars giving full information about the uses of Cyanogas.

Cyanogas A

Cannot be mailed.

1 lb.....	\$ 0.75
5 lbs.....	3.00
25 lbs.....	10.00

Cyanogas Dusters

Model No. 1.....	\$ 1.40
Model No. 32.....	4.00
Foot Pump.....	4.75

ACME INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES



Acme All Round Spray



All Round Spray offers you in one package complete control of sucking insects, chewing insects and fungus diseases. Full directions for using it are on the package. 1/4 lb., 35c; 1 lb., 80c.

Acme Paris Green

For use on potato, cotton, tobacco, also to mix with arsenate of lead for fruit tree spraying where quick results are necessary. 1/4 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.

Acme Arsenate of Lead

It is safest to use on tender foliage and sticks well on the leaves. Recommended for fruit trees, vegetables, bushes and tobacco. Can be used as dust or spray. 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c.

Acme Bordeaux Mixture

Prevents large losses caused by blight, rot, mildew, scab, anthracnose and certain other fungus diseases. 1 lb., 35c; 4 lbs., 80c.

Acme Lime Sulphur

For use in dormant spraying against scale, peach blight, leaf curl and twig borer. Summer spraying against scab, soot, blotch, red spider and mite. 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

Acme Spray Soap

A (fish oil) soap effective in destroying many sucking insects and lice on plants, trees, ferns, etc. 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

Acme Garden Guard

A garden insecticide and fungicide for use as a dust. No water, no mixing, no muss. For use on cabbage, cauliflower, tomato plants, melon vines, currants and gooseberries, vegetables, flowers and shrubs. 1-lb. sifter carton, 25c; 5 lbs., 75c. Not poisonous.

ASK FOR FREE SPRAYING GUIDE.

ACME ANT-KILL

Acme Ant-Kill rids the home and premises of the embarrassing and health-injuring ant nuisance. Kills the whole colony of ants in the nest. Patented service cups with anchoring device gives protection to birds, chickens, pets and children, yet readily accessible to ants. Effective against Argentine and all sweet-loving ants.

Each	Each
Cottage Sets.....\$0.60	3-oz. Bottles.....\$0.25
Service Cups..... .10	1/2-Pint Bottles..... .50
2-oz. Bottles..... .20	Pint Bottles..... .75

Acme Nicotine Poultry Delouser



Paint the Perches

Nothing you can do for your flock will pay greater dividends.

PATENTED FORMULA

Spreads Farther—Lasts Longer

Apply in the fall or by all means before brooding time in the spring. One pint treats 300 to 400 running feet of perches or 450 to 600 chickens.

Price: 2-oz. tubes, 35c each; 5-oz. tubes, 85c each; Pints, \$2.00 each; Quarts, \$3.00 each; Gallons, \$8.50 each.

[Thirty-six]

All Insecticide Prices Subject to Change Without Notice.

Use EVER GREEN NON-POISONOUS INSECTICIDE to PROTECT YOUR GARDEN

Ever Green is recommended for killing a wide variety of plant insects.

Ever Green is absolutely harmless to humans, animals and birds. It kills only insects. No danger of poisoning with Ever Green around the house. Vegetables and fruits sprayed with arsenic retain the poison despite several washings. An acid wash is the only sure method of removing arsenic. Vegetables and fruits sprayed with Ever Green do not require special washings.

PRICES

1-oz. bottles, 35c; 6-oz. can, \$1.00; 16-oz. can, \$2.00; 1-gallon bottles, \$11.00.

Black Leaf 40

(Nicotine Sulphate.)

This is splendid for use as a contact spray to kill green and wooly Aphis, Plant Lice, Red Spiders, Cabbage Aphis and Onion Thrips. It is especially effective for the green Aphis or Plant Lice on Roses, Sweet Peas, Shrubs and Apple trees. "Black Leaf 40" is excellent for dipping animals and controls sheep ticks and lice on sheep, cattle, hogs and other animals. "Black Leaf 40" painted on the roosts of your chicken house will release fumes which will penetrate the feathers of the birds and kill all body lice, without any interference with egg production nor any discomfort to the birds.

1-oz. bottle, 35c (makes 3 to 6 gallons of spray); 5 oz. \$1.00; 1 lb., \$2.25; 2 lbs., \$3.25.

Hammond's Slug Shot

The old reliable SAFE, non-poisonous dust—used since 1875.

The safest, most effective, most economical general purpose non-poisonous insecticide dust. Use this finely milled dust on any flowering or vegetable plant. It is especially recommended for vegetable plants where poisonous materials should not be used.

Apply by dusting over the plants. It kills potato bugs, black fleas on cabbages, turnips, beets, radishes and eggplants, cabbage, currant and gooseberry worms, aphis and green fly on roses, and is sure death to slugs on roses. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$3.00.



Kill chewing and sucking insects safely with Red Arrow—the perfected Garden Spray which combines Pyrethrum, Derris and Soap in convenient form. Mix with water and spray. Could anything be simpler? Harmless to humans, pets and plants.

1 oz., 35c; 1/4 pt., \$1.00; 1 pt., \$2.50; 1 qt., \$4.00.

APHICIDE

KILLS APHIS

Aphicide is the result of careful investigations and experiments to combine nicotine with a special combination dust carrier. This dust is so fine that it resembles smoke and penetrates even to the under side of the leaves.

Melon and cucumber growers should keep Aphicide on hand at all times and be prepared to kill the aphis as soon as they appear.

Aphicide No. 10 kills Onion Thrips. This dust when blown on the plants reaches the Thrips readily and kills them; resulting in thrifty plants when otherwise the crops might be destroyed.

It is very effective on the Striped Cucumber Beetle.

1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.20. Cannot be mailed.

HUDSON SPRAYERS and DUSTERS

Hudson Economy

The Economy Sprayer has the built-in NU-EEZ funnel top which saves time, labor and material in filling; AIR-PAK pump which develops high pressure easily and swiftly, is 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, 14 inches in length. Tank capacity 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons, top and bottom seams securely riveted, beaded and sweat-soldered. Discharge equipment includes hose, brass extension, automatic shut-off and adjustable aphis nozzle, which enables user to reach under-

side of leaves easily. Handles Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead and other liquid insecticides.

No. 125G Economy. Weight 11 pounds. Galvanized.. \$5.50

No. 125B. Copper \$8.00

Hudson Climax

The Climax Sprayer is now equipped with the NU-EEZ funnel top. Made of high quality material throughout. Adapted for all classes of work. Handles Whitewash, Cold Water Paints, Insecticides, Fungicides, etc., efficiently. Can be used in the truck garden, orchard, vineyard, dairy barn, hog pen, and about the house and yard.

Tank. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch diameter, 20 inches high; capacity approximately 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

Made of prime galvanized or copper sheet with brass riveted seams. Tested under actual working conditions at the factory.

Pump. New AIR-PAK, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diameter, 14 inches long. Seamless brass tubing. Attaches to tank by cam lock.

No. 135G Climax. Galvanized tank, cam lock top....\$4.25



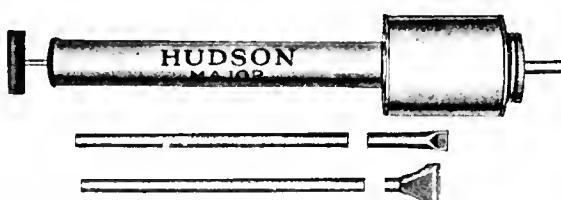
Hudson Signal Duster



The Signal fills the need for a small yet efficient dust gun. Handles all dry powdered insecticides. Length over all 10 inches. Powder reservoir is 3 inches long. Made of heavy tin, lithographed.

No. 660 Signal Duster.....Each. \$0.30

Hudson Major Duster



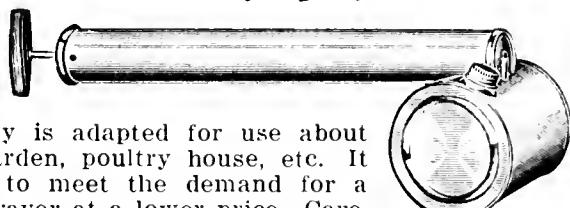
The Major Duster is for larger work, such as in truck gardens, poultry houses, etc. Handles all dry powdered insecticides.

Pump. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diameter, 14 inches long. Fitted with AIR-PAK plunger.

Powder Reservoir. 4-inch diameter, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Special valve prevents powder from entering pump. Filler Cap 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diameter, for easy filling. A break-up screen prevents clogging.

No. 665 Each. \$0.80

Hudson Handy Sprayer



The Handy is adapted for use about the yard, garden, poultry house, etc. It is designed to meet the demand for a quart tin sprayer at a lower price. Carefully made of good material, tested and inspected. Pump heavy tin, sets into top of tank and is securely soldered. Capacity about one quart. Lockseamed and thoroughly soldered. Standard package, one dozen in carton. Shipping weight 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

No. 440 Handy Each. \$0.30

Hudson Continuous



A low-cost continuous type sprayer which uses the AIR PAK plunger. Intended for use with oil and other sediment-free solutions. Brass syphon tube and nozzle are removable. Also may be equipped with moth-proofing needle for treating overstuffed furniture, etc.

No. F10 Continuous.....Each. \$0.60

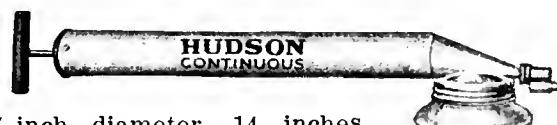
Hudson Glass Jar Sprayer



Handles household insecticides, disinfectants, deodorants, moth preventives, etc. Great favorite with housewives. Pump is 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch diameter, 8 inches long. 3-oz. glass container, large mouth, quickly removable from pump. Weight about 7 lbs.

No. G3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Glass Jar Sprayer.....Each. \$0.20

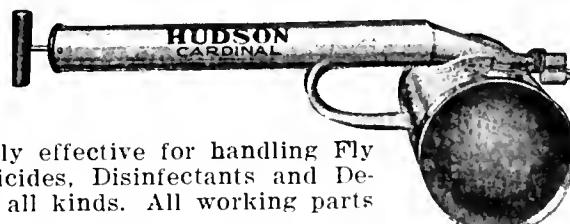
Hudson Critic Continuous



Pump. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch diameter, 14 inches long. Fitted with Hudson plunger leather and heavy rod. Brass cone time and jar top prevents corrosion from chemicals. GLASS TANK, specially designed, capacity approximately one quart. Wide mouth makes filling, cleaning and emptying easy. Fitted with double nozzle.

No. 427G Critic.....Each. \$1.00

Hudson Cardinal Sprayer



Particularly effective for handling Fly Oils, Insecticides, Disinfectants and Deodorants of all kinds. All working parts are brass.

Pump. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch diameter, 15 inches long.

Tank. Heavy galvanized steel, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch diameter, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. Capacity 3 quarts. Fitted with double nozzle.

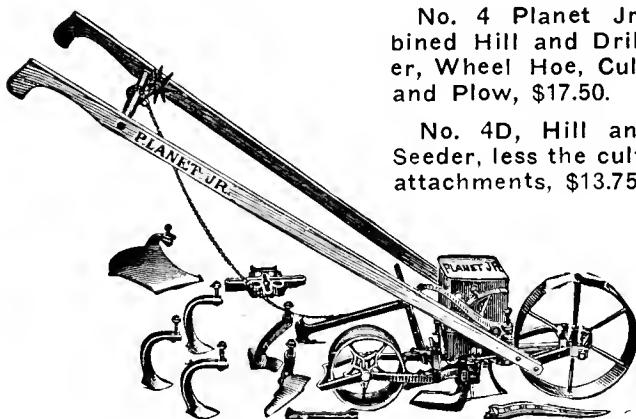
No. 435 Cardinal.....\$1.35

HIGHEST
QUALITY

Planet Jr.

GARDEN TOOLS
FARM TOOLS

The Planet Jr. way takes the drudgery out of labor, and produces bigger, better crops. Planet Jrs. are the greatest time-savers ever invented for farm or garden; and the most economical cultivating tools you can use.



No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plow, \$17.50.

No. 4D, Hill and Drill Seeder, less the cultivating attachments, \$13.75.

This accurate, durable, and easy-running tool sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth; rolling down and marking out the next row at one passage. No time is lost, no seed is wasted.

No. 3 PLANET JR. HILL AND DRILL SEEDER. Holds three quarts and sows accurately. Each, \$17.50.

No. 25 COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW. A most complete tool that will do all the work in the garden. Each, \$21.50.

No. 35 SEEDER ATTACHMENT. Opens the furrow, sows and covers the seed with one operation. Weight 9 pounds. Each, \$5.50.

No. 11 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, PLOW AND RAKE. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then works between. Each, \$13.25.

No. 12 DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE. The equipment consists of one pair hoes, one pair plows, four cultivator teeth and a pair of leaf lifters. Each, \$10.50.

No. 13 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE. Is equipped with a pair of 6-inch hoes only. Other tools can be added as needed. Each, \$7.90.

No. 16 SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW. The equipment consists of a pair of hoes, three cultivator teeth, two rakes and a plow. Each, \$8.50.

No. 119 GARDEN PLOW AND CULTIVATOR. The wheel is 24 inches in diameter with a rim $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, insuring easy running. The equipment consists of a plow, a wide cultivator tooth, three-prong cultivator teeth, and scuffle blade. Well made, light, strong and durable. Each \$3.75.



No. 17 SINGLE WHEEL HOE. Steel Frame and Wheel. Equipped with two hoes, three cultivator teeth and a plow. Each, \$7.50.

No. 17½ SINGLE WHEEL HOE. Equipped with a pair of hoes, three cultivator teeth and a leaf lifter. Weight 21 lbs. Each, \$6.50.

No. 18 SINGLE WHEEL HOE. Has one pair of 6-inch hoes only. Other tools can be added. Weight 19 lbs. Each, \$5.50.

STAR PULVERIZER, LEVELER AND WEEDER. A great tool for the small garden. It is pushed like a carpet sweeper. Weight 6 lbs. Each, \$2.85.

FIRE-FLY GARDEN PLOW. It will throw a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide and 1 to 3 inches deep. Weight 14 lbs. Each, \$4.25.

Planet Jr. Horse Tools

No. 92D PLANET JR. 12-TOOTH HARROW WITH NO. 4 EXPANDER. This tool has rapidly grown in favor with strawberry, tobacco and sugar-beet growers, market gardeners, truckers and farmers, because the 12 chisel-teeth do such thorough work. Weight 46 lbs. Each, \$9.00.

PLANET JR. 12-TOOTH HARROW, CULTIVATOR AND PULVERIZER. The chisel-shaped teeth on this tool go as deep or shallow as you like, close to row. Any width from 12 to 32 inches. Weight packed, 74 lbs.

No. 90—Complete (Steel Lever Wheel and Pulverizer). \$15.50.

No. 90B—Less Pulverizer, \$12.75.

No. 90D—Less Pulverizer and Wheel, \$10.50.

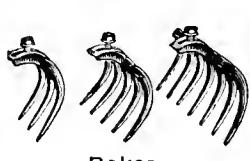
No. 8 PLANET JR. HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR. An extremely popular tool equipped with four 3-inch plates, one 4-inch plate, two side hoes, one 7-inch shovel. Packed weight 82 lbs. Price, \$15.00.

No. 9 PLANET JR. CULTIVATOR. Equipped with four 3x8 inch cultivator steels, one 4x8 inch cultivator steel, and one lever expander. Very popular because of its strength, lightness, easy change of width, and perfection of work. Price, \$13.00.

Extras for Planet Jr. Hand Machines



Hoes



Rakes



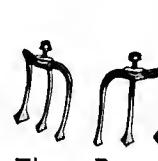
Cultivator Teeth



Plows for D. W. Hoes



D. Mould Board Plow



Three-Prong Cultivator Teeth



Plow for S. Wheel Hoe

PLOWS FOR DOUBLE WHEEL HOES. M4 and N4 for cast frames, M5 and N5 for steel frames. Per pair, \$1.40.

CULTIVATOR TEETH. No. 1395. Fit combined seeders and double and single wheel hoes. Each, 35c.

PLOWS FOR SINGLE WHEEL HOES. R3 for cast frames, R6 for steel frames. Each, \$1.10.

THREE-PRONG CULTIVATOR TEETH. For fine, deep work. Per pair, \$1.50.

ONION HARVESTER. 8-inch size for onions and onion sets. These make splendid weeders. Each, \$1.60.

RAKES. Made in three sizes. Three tooth, per pair, 90c; five tooth, per pair, \$1.50; seven tooth, per pair, \$2.00.

Single and Double Wheel Hoes and Combined Seeders

HOES. S100 and S101 superseding C and D1 and C11 and D11. Made in four widths. Cutting $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch, per pair, \$1.25; 6 inch, per pair, \$1.30; $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch, per pair, \$1.50; 9 inch, per pair, \$1.65.

PEAT LAND HOES. Like the C and D Hoes, but with extra wide high shields to prevent dirt from falling back and covering the plants. 6 inch cut only, per pair, \$1.75.

DOUBLE MOULDBOARD PLOW. It can be set to furrow wide or narrow, or to hill much or little. Width at widest, 14 inches; narrowest, 10 inches. Each, \$1.65. With connecting piece for double wheel hoes and No. 25, 45c extra.

NOTE. All attachments on this page will fit Planet Jr. and Wheel Hoes, excepting Nos. 19, 31, 33, 60, 65, and 66.

Clipper Seed and Grain Cleaners

You no doubt have admired the purity of our Alfalfa, Clover, and other seeds. All of these were cleaned on Clipper Mills and show the quality of the work done by these excellent cleaners. We have been using Clipper Mills in our warehouses for over 40 years and we know they do good work.

The Clipper cleans by means of screens which separate the grains of different sizes and also by means of a vertical air blast which separates seeds of different weights.

Each mill is equipped with a complete set of 12 screens, especially selected for general seed and grain cleaning. The No. 1B and No. 2B are identical except in size, capacity, and price. We can furnish a 6-inch driving pulley so that power can be used.



F. O. B. Lawrence

No. 1B.....	\$38.00	No. 1B	\$42.00
No. 2B.....	46.00	No. 2B	49.00

F. O. B. Denver

Price includes the full set of 12 screens.

The "CYCLONE" Seed Sower

A VERY POPULAR SEEDER AND VERY EXTENSIVELY USED.

It is guaranteed to sow perfectly even all varieties of farm seeds such as clover, timothy, red top, alfalfa, lespezeza, sudan grass, oats, rye, millet, wheat, buckwheat, turnip, lawn grass, etc., and can be regulated to sow any amount per acre.

This machine is strongly built and mechanically perfect. The bag holds about one-half bushel of seed. It is easily operated. Weight each, 4 lbs. Price, each, \$2.25. Postpaid, \$2.50.



Cahoon's Patent Hand Seed Sower

For sowing alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, grass seeds, etc. The grain is held in tight sheet iron hopper, surrounded by a bag that will hold a bushel of seed. This is suspended by a strap from the operator's neck and held in position by a strap around the waist. Price, \$4.50 postpaid.

Asparagus Knife and Dandelion Digger



The best tool we have ever used for digging Dandelions. 40c each.

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QUANTITY PRICE LIST

For Market Gardeners and Larger Growers

BEANS

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
Burpee's Bush Lima.....	\$0.25	\$0.23	\$0.22	\$0.20
Henderson's Bush Lima.....	.25	.22	.21	.19
Fordhook Bush Lima.....	.35	.30	.28	.25
Speckled Bush Lima.....	.25	.23	.22	.20
Large White Lima.....	.25	.23	.22	.20
King of the Garden Lima.....	.25	.23	.22	.20
Small Carolina Lima.....	.25	.22	.21	.19
Pole Speckled Lima.....	.25	.23	.22	.20
ALL OTHER VARIETIES....	.25	.23	.20	.18

BEETS

Garden Beets .....	.90	.85	.82	..
Sugar Beets and Mangels....	.65	.60	.55	..

CABBAGE

Extra Early Copenhagen Mkt.	4.00	3.80	3.60	..
Copenhagen Market	2.50	2.40	2.35	..
True Jersey Wakefield.....	2.25	2.15	2.00	..
Golden Acre	4.00	3.80	3.60	..
Early Winningstadt	2.25	2.15	2.00	..
Stein's E'y Dwarf Flat Dutch	2.25	2.15	2.00	..
Chinese	2.50	2.30	2.20	..
The Glory	2.25	2.15	2.00	..
All Seasons	2.25	2.15	2.00	..
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.....	2.25	2.15	2.00	..
Late Large Drumhead.....	2.25	2.15	2.00	..
Surehead	2.25	2.15	2.00	..
Late Premium Flat Dutch...	2.25	2.15	2.00	..
Danish Ballhead	2.25	2.15	2.00	..
St. Louis Late Market.....	2.25	2.15	2.00	..
Mammoth Red Rock.....	3.40	3.30	3.20	..
Drumhead Savoy	3.00	2.80	2.60	..

CARROTS

Table Varieties	1.00	.95	.90	..
Stock Feeding Varieties....	.90	.85	.80	..

CELERY

Golden Self Blanching.....	3.50	3.40	3.35	..
Other Varieties	2.50	2.40	2.35	..

SWEET CORN

Extra Early Adams.....	.25	.23	.22	.20
Golden Sunshine .....	.35	.30	.25	.20
Truckers' Favorite .....	.25	.23	.22	.20
Golden Giant .....	.35	.30	.25	.23
Country Gentleman .....	.35	.30	.25	.23
Other Varieties .....	.35	.30	.25	.22

CUCUMBERS

Improved Long Green.....	1.50	1.45	1.40	..
Japanese Climbing	1.50	1.45	1.40	..
Gherkin	1.50	1.45	1.40	..
Barteldes	2.25	2.20	2.10	..
Long China	3.00	2.90	2.80	..
Other Varieties	1.40	1.35	1.30	..

LETTUCE

New York Market.....	2.00	1.90	1.80	..
Other Varieties	1.25	1.15	1.10	..

MUSKMELONS

Greely Wonder	1.50	1.40	1.30	..
Pollock 10-25	1.65	1.60	1.55	..
Peach	1.40	1.35	1.30	..
Banana	1.40	1.35	1.30	..
Other Varieties	1.10	1.05	1.00	..

WATERMELONS

King and Queen.....	1.40	1.30	1.20	..
Stone Mountain	1.25	1.15	1.05	..
Other Varieties .....	.75	.70	.65	..

ONIONS

Sweet Spanish	3.50	3.40	3.35	..
White Sweet Spanish.....	4.00	3.90	3.85	..
Prizetaker	2.75	2.65	2.60	..
Australian Brown	2.25	2.15	2.10	..
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	3.25	3.15	3.10	..
Mountain Danvers	3.00	2.90	2.85	..
Southport Red Globe.....	2.80	2.70	2.65	..
Red Wethersfield	2.75	2.65	2.60	..

ONIONS—Cont'd

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	
White Silver Skin.....		\$2.75	\$2.65	\$2.60	\$...
Southport White Globe.....		3.50	3.40	3.35	...
Extra Early Barletta.....		3.25	3.15	3.10	...
Mammoth Silver King.....		3.25	3.15	3.10	...
Early White Queen.....		3.25	3.15	3.10	...
Denia		3.25	3.15	3.10	...
Early Grano		6.00	5.75	5.50	...
Yellow Valencia		5.50	5.40	5.35	...
White Valencia		4.00	3.90	3.85	...
White Bermuda		3.00	2.90	2.85	...
Crystal White Wax.....		3.25	3.15	3.10	...

PARSLEY

All Varieties80	.70	.65	...
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PARNIPS

All Varieties75	.65	.60	...
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PEAS

Alaska30	.25	.20	.18
First and Best30	.25	.20	.18
White Marrowfat30	.25	.20	.18
Little Marvel35	.30	.25	.22
Other Varieties .....	.30	.25	.22	.20

PEPPERS

Chinese Giant	6.50	6.35	6.25	...
Long Red Chili	4.50	4.35	4.25	...
Small Red Chili	4.50	4.35	4.25	...
California Wonder	6.50	6.35	6.25	...
Other Varieties	3.75	3.60	3.50	...

PUMPKINS

Small Sugar .....	.90	.80	.75	...
Connecticut Field .....	.75	.65	.60	...
Large Cheese .....	.75	.65	.60	...
Kentucky Field70	.60	.55	...
Other Varieties	1.25	1.15	1.10	...

RADISHES

All Varieties75	.70	.65	...
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RHUBARB

All Varieties	2.25	2.15	2.10	...
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SPINACH

New Zealand50	.45	.40	...
Mustard Spinach50	.45	.40	...
Prickly Winter45	.40	.35	...
Other Varieties .....	.40	.35	.30	...

SQUASH

Table Queen	1.35	1.25	1.20	...
Bush or Summer Squashes...	1.25	1.15	1.10	...
Winter Squashes	1.35	1.25	1.20	...

TOMATOES

Pritchard	4.00	3.90	3.80	...
Kanora	5.50	5.40	5.30	...
Marglobe	3.50	3.40	3.30	...
Earliana	3.50	3.40	3.30	...
Kansas Standard	5.00	4.90	4.80	...
Livingston's Globe	4.00	3.90	3.80	...
Redfield Beauty	3.75	3.65	3.55	...
Chalk's Early Jewel	3.00	2.90	2.80	...
New Stone	2.90	2.80	2.70	...
Greater Baltimore	3.00	2.90	2.80	...
John Baer	3.00	2.90	2.80	...
June Pink	4.25	4.15	4.05	...
Ponderosa	5.75	5.65	5.55	...
Dwarf Champion	4.75	4.65	4.55	...
Break O'Day	4.50	4.40	4.30	...
Oxheart	7.50	7.40	7.30	...
Golden Queen	5.50	5.40	5.30	...
Small Tomatoes	5.50	5.40	5.30	...

TURNIPS

Ex. Early Purple Top Milan.	.70	.60	.55	...</td

DOUBLE THE BEAUTY OF YOUR LAWN AND GARDENS



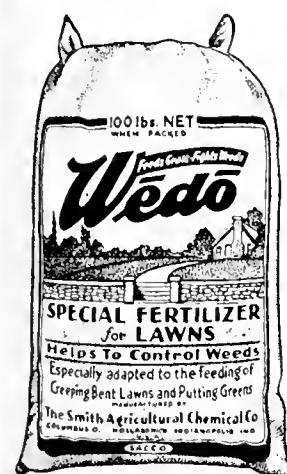
It costs so little to get "extra" results from your gardening with the use of this remarkable plant food that we heartily recommend it. SACCO applied in your garden means more blooms from every plant—bigger, fancier flowers—added reward for the work you've done. Applied on the lawn, it

stimulates rapid grass growth. Used on trees and shrubs, it develops both growth and foliage. In the vegetable garden it repays you generously with bigger yield, quicker maturity and larger, plumper vegetables.

1-lb. can . . . \$0.10	25-lb. bag . . . \$1.40
5-lb. bag40	50-lb. bag . . . 2.35
10-lb. bag70	100-lb. bag . . . 3.95



SPECIAL FERTILIZER FOR LAWNS



WEDO is a turf builder that gets real results in short order. Nothing we know of excels it for achieving a beautiful weed-free lawn. Wedo, with its high nitrogen content, was originally formulated for golf course use, furnishing exactly the elements needed for thick grass development. Produces that

thickly packed, velvet-like growth which is the pride of experts and which literally crowds out weeds and prevents their return.

For revitalizing old lawns and for maintaining all lawns, Wedo is without equal. Extremely economical to use since it requires only about one-half the amount needed when ordinary plant foods are applied. For each application figure 1½ pounds per one hundred square feet.

10-lb. package \$0.80	50-lb. pkg... \$2.75
25-lb. bag . . . 1.65	100-lb. bag . . . 4.75



GERM KILLER

B-K (Bacili-Kil) is a powerful germ killer. It is not a poison, but is ten times more powerful as a germ killer than carbolic acid. Destroys germs instantly on contact. It is a concentrated sodium hypochlorite product, clean, colorless and a deodorant. The poultryman feeds it to his flock in the drinking water to prevent spread of disease, and sterilizes his hen roosts and hen houses to prevent diseases. The dairyman dilutes B-K with cold water and when the milk cans are rinsed in this solution he is assured of clean milk. The cost is about 3 cents per gallon.

4 ozs., 30c; 10 ozs., 50c; quart, 90c;
gal., \$2.00; 5 gals., \$8.50

B-K POWDER

9 1-3 ozs., 75c ea.; 1 ¾ lb., \$1.50 ea.

OLD HICKORY Smoked Salt

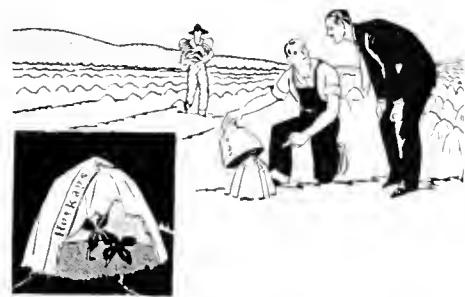
Mix Old Hickory with your own recipe the same as ordinary salt, and you will find your meats have the same characteristic aroma and flavor as they had when you used hickory wood and the smokehouse.

10-lb. can, \$1.00

OLD HICKORY Sugar Cure Smoked Salt

In each 9-lb. can there is sufficient Old Hickory Sugar Cure Smoked Salt to cure 100 lbs. of meat. Ready to rub or brine. No fuss. No trouble; nothing else to buy. One operation salts, smokes and sugar cures your meat.

9-lb. can, \$1.00



USE
GERMACO

HOTKAPS FOR

Earlier, Bigger, Safer Crops

HOTKAPS are waxed paper cones, easily set out in quantity over seed or growing plants. They guard against rain, frost, cold, wind, hail, birds and insects, and maintain perfect mulch. Growth is forced and yield is increased 10 to 25 per cent. Crops mature 2 to 3 weeks earlier, and bring premium prices.

Prices: 1,000 for \$9.75; 250 package with setter and tamper, \$3.65; 100 package with setter and tamper, \$2.40; steel setter, \$1.50; Garden setter, 50c. Postage extra.

Giant Crego Asters



Hazel Brewer Wilson

THE BARTELDÉS SEED CO.
ESTABLISHED 1867
LAWRENCE, KANSAS • DENVER, COLORADO